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"Kisagotami"

Photo—Dhansukh Mistry

'Four Families Hold China In Thrall'

(See Page 3)

A GLIMPSE OF HEAVEN

Story Of A Model Couple

By Lawrence Wolfe

PEOPLE in love often declare that they have had "a glimpse of heaven." We all know what they mean—something that they will probably repudiate, or at least try to forget, as soon as they recover their senses.

Now, in my case the situation is altogether different. The reason I say that I have had a glimpse of Heaven—note the capital H—is that I have just recovered my senses. Also, the thing that caused them to get scattered was not love, but a soup tureen with an exquisite blue-and-gold design round the rim. It was almost empty when Linda—that is my wife—threw it at my head across three feet of table. Having revealed this much, I need scarcely add that the Heaven I had a glimpse of was not the mere poetic abstraction used by lovers, but the real Heaven or, if you like, the Beyond.

The quarrel, as usual, acrose over the Bracewells. Linda and I, like most other married couples in our town, had been having violent rows over them regularly for years. You see, Bacewell was the Model Husband and Mrs. Bracewell 'the' Model Wife of the locality. They had kept it up for two decades, during which they only failed to win the Dumbell Flitch when they did not go in for it. Need I say more? Why, the mere presence of these two in our midst was a menace to our domestic peace.

I say "these two" but I am really referring to Bracewell alone. It was his devotion, his courtesy, his chivalry and above all his unfailing memory about anniversaries and suchlike that provided the theme song to all our rows. And it was Bracewell's fault for allowing his conjugal perfections to leak out. Not that I was ever worried about the rows as such. In fact, I always enjoyed a row with Linda. What I objected to was Bracewell's participation, so to speak, in all our little conflicts, which were thereby deprived of variety and, in a sense, even of privacy.

However, on the particular occasion I want to tell about, I did not mind Bracewell's intrusion because my argument with Linda concerned the couple's sudden demise. We were having our lunch and listening to the one o'clock news. As we were finishing the soup we heard that both the Bracewells had been killed in a road accident that morning.

"Good job, too," I observed imprudently, "they were too perfect to live."

Of course, I did not mean it, but.... Well, to cut a long story short, in the course of the ensuing exchange of conjugal pleasantries Linda became so angry that the soup tureen, which she was about to place on a tray lying at the other end of the table, simply flew out of her hand, contacting sharply with the side of my head.

The next thing I knew I was sitting, with some hundreds of other people whose faces I could not make out, in the auditorium of a vast hall. The air was filled with a queer, fluffy mist, but through it I could see clearly enough that the walls and ceiling were of pure crystal. At the far end of the hall was a stage with a black cumulus cloud hanging over it but the cloud was illuminated from the back of the stage by a wonderful red glow, as of the setting sun. A transparent door on each side of the hall was guarded by a pair of white-robed angels.

For awhile the hall was in silence. No one spoke, no one stirred. Then, suddenly an angel appeared in a corner of the stage and called out in a stentorian voice:

"Silence in court!"

Simultaneously, a huge book floated into view just below the lower, silvery fringe of the cloud, opened itself with a great swish, and lay suspended there.

A moment later a deep voice came out of the cloud:

"Call John and Joan Bracewell".

The words echoed and re-echoed through the hall. After an instant I saw the two Bracewells standing in the left hand corner of the stage, though I had not seen them arrive. They looked exactly the same as when I had last seen them on earth, just a nice, respectable, well-off, middle-aged English couple. Their faces, which were turned towards the cloud, bore an expression of polite expectancy.

"John Bracewell", came the voice from the cloud again, seemingly from the red-glowing part, high above the great book, "you stand accused that on or about two hundred and thirty-seven different dates during the course of your married life you did deliberately and with malice aforethought break the Commandment 'Thou shalt not kill.' Joan Bracewell, you stand accused that on or about nine hundred and sixty-two dates during the course of your married life you did deliberately and with malice aforethought break the said Commandment. Do you, jointly and severally, plead guilty or not guilty?"

I was shocked beyond words. John and Joan Bracewell murderers! And mass murderers at that!

However, the Bracewells did not seem to be shocked, only surprised.

"With all due respect to the Court", said Bracewell in a tone of mild exasperation, "this must be a case of mistaken identity. Neither my wife, nor I have ever broken the Commandment referred to in the charge. With all due respect—"

"There is no doubt as to the facts," interrupted the voice from the cloud, and the pages of the great book began to turn themselves as it spoke. "The object of the present trial is only to give you both the benefit of any mitigating circumstances that may be discovered.

"But—" began Bracewell.

"Silence!" said the angel standing in the opposite corner.

"However," the voice from the cloud went on, "you must know that the legal definition of murder is not the same here as on earth. Here the thought counts for the deed. And it is on record"—the pages kept turning themselves—"that you did wish and pray for the immediate death of your wife, Joan Bracewell, on two hundred and thirty-seven separate occasions. Now, do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

Bracewell hung his head in silence for a long minute. Then, in a low voice scarcely above a whisper, he said:

"Guilty".

"Joan Bracewell", said the voice, "do you plead guilty or not guilty of having wished and prayed for the immediate death of your husband, John Bracewell, on nine hundred and sixty-two separate occasions?"

Mrs. Bracewell did not hang her head, nor did she keep the court waiting for her answer.

"Guilty!" she said aloud, in a tone almost of defiance.

"And have you anything to say in mitigation?" asked the voice from the cloud. There was a trace of sympathy in it now.

"I have", replied Mrs. Bracewell. "He was a Model Husband. That is more than feminine flesh and blood can bear. He made my life a perfect ....misery with his perfections. The way he spoke to me all those years.... Always in the same tender, caressing tones. It went on my nerves. I hated it, hated it."

The barely restrained passion was a revelation to me. "Then", she went on in a tone of angry contempt, "there were his perpetual little attentions that women are supposed to love. He never missed an opportunity to surprise me with something or other—a bunch of flowers, a box of cnocolates, a trinket and Heaven knows what else. I was sick of them within the first six months of our marriage, but he just went on. The worst of it was that I had to play the Model Wife because he never, never, never gave me the least justification to complain, to object, to argue, to be angry. He was perfect, perfect!"

This sounded as if she had said that he was a beast. "If only", she went on, "he had been rude to me now and then! If he had only given me the slightest chance to quarrel with him now and then! But, no. He was perfect, perfect! And I had to repress my own feelings and live a life of hypocrisy before the whole world as well as in my own home. He wasn't human. Yes, I did wish and pray for his death many times and"—this with open defiance—"I could not help doing so again if, Heaven forbid, we returned to earth and married each other again."

As the Model Wife spoke, her Model Husband listened with surprised interest, gazing at her only from the corner of his eye, but, I felt, seeing her just the same, perhaps for the first time.

"John Bracewell", came the voice from the cloud, "have you, on your part, anything to say in mitigration before judgment is passed on both of you?"

"With all due respect", said Bracewell in a dignified tone, "an English gentleman cannot criticise his wife in public even if—"

That was the last I heard. For at that moment I regained consciousness.

Linda was bending over me, with parts of her make-up dissolved in tears.

"Darling, darling", she sobbed, "oh my darling. ..Can you forgive me.... Oh my darling....I'll never quarrel with you again, never, never, never ...."

It was an effort to speak, so all I could manage to say was:

"Heaven forbid, darling."

Can You Name Her?

1. The first woman to fly the North Atlantic.

(a) Amy Johnson; (b) Amelia Earhart; (c) Anne Lindbergh.

2. Shakespearean character who said"....a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

(a) Juliet; (b) Olivia; (c) Rosalind.

3. The last English sovereign of the House of Tudor.

(a) Queen Mary; (b) Queen Elizabeth; (c) Queen Anne.

4. She was appointed Britain's Minister of Education when the present Labour Government came to power.

(a) Dr. Edith Summerskill; (b) Lady Megan Lloyd-George; (c) Ellen Wilkinson.

5. Famous Queen who killed herself by applying an asp to her arm.

(a) Cleopatra; (b) Anne Boleyn; (c) Catherine the Great.

6. Well-known 19th-Century figure who was known as "the Swedish nightingale."

(a) Florence Nightingale; (b) Jenny Lind; (c) Dame Clara Butt.

7. Her first volume, called "Goblin Market", contains a number of very beautiful short poems.

(a) Emily Bronte; (b) Elizabeth B. Browning; (c) Christina Rossetti.

ANSWERS

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a); 6. (b); 7 (c).

Do You Know That --

1. The largest aircraft tyre in the world weighs 1,400 lbs. and is over 9 ft. in diameter.

2. The world record (held by Britain) for cutting a sheaf of wheat, threshing it, making the grain into flour, and baking a loaf of bread is 40 minutes, 5 seconds.

3. Dragonflies have the unique power of flying both backwards and forwards.

4. Kew Gardens, London, now 288 acres in area, with 25,000 different varieties of plants, were founded in 1759 by Princess Augusta, mother of George III.

5. The mean density of the earth is about 5.5 times that of water.

6. In 1946, some £11,000,000 worth of diamonds passed through the London market, the world centre for the diamond trade.

7. The whole of the Edrich family plays cricket and twice an All-Edrich XI has opposed the Rest of Norfolk.

"Sorry darling. I can't manage Thursday. I'm taking my husband to the Dog Show then".
"That's all right, dear. I do hope he wins something".

"I think you can tell a man's character by his toes, don't you, sir?"
"Yeah! Especially if you tread on them".

House Surgeon: "How did you get here?"
Patient: "I came to do the electric light, but the nurse split some hot soup over me".

"Jones never could see eye to eye wit his wife".
"Why?"
She's boss-eyed".

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'Four Families Hold China In Thrall'

KUOMINTANG China is ruled by one of the smallest, most powerful oligarchies in the world to-day—the Four Families. These are the Soongs, led by Harvard-educated "T.V."; the Kungs, led by "Daddy H. H."; the two Chen brothers, Li-fu and Kuo-fu, Confucian scholars with fascist leanings; and Chiang Kai-shek.

Between them they control the Government, the State machine and the Kuomintang Party. They have a personal army of quarter of a million men and a widespread secret service with an elite corps trained by German and American operators. They direct the finances, the Press, industry and trade of their area. They own vast real estate and business enterprises. Their combined wealth is estimated at over £5,000,000,000.

The Strong Man

Chiang comes from a small gentry family and after choosing the Army as his profession, studied in Japan. He began his political career as a follower of China's great revolutionary leader—Father of the Republic, Sun Yat-sen. Later he went into the brokerage business in Ningpo, joined the famous Green Gang Secret Society and quickly amassed a small fortune.

With this background of connections with the feudal rural gentry, the army, business and racketeering he pushed his way to the top of the Kuomintang's Right Wing after Sun Yat-sen's death and rode to national power with the victorious revolutionary armies in 1924-27.

To the founding of the Four Family group in 1927 he brought an unexampled knowledge of political manoeuvre, an army of a quarter of a million troops and the reputation of being the Strong Man that, in the eyes of many foreign diplomats at the time, turbulent China seemed to need.

Alliance With Capital

By this time T. V. Soong with his good American connections had already made his mark as a Kuomintang government Finance Minister and exchange broker. The brother of Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the great leader, he threw in his lot with Chiang after the 1927 coup d'etat and was soon joined by brother-in-law H. H. Kung (who claims descent from Kung Fu-tze—Confucious), married to Madame Sun's elder sister, Ai-ling.

This alliance was sealed with the marriage of Chiang to Meiling, T. V.'s younger sister—the third Soong daughter.

Thus military power was wedded to finance and capital.

The saying in China is "Chiang's Dynasty—Chens' Party". The two Chen brothers at that time were Chiang's underground agents. They prepared the secret Black Lists for the purge of the Communists and democrats. They saw to it that the more important killings were carried out. Since then they have had control of the main body of Special Service agents. They smashed the Kuomintang Party built up by Sun Yat-sen to realise his democratic principles and created a new machine with the same name trained to realise Chiang's authoritarian doctrines.

Chiang's military power has spearheaded the advance of the Families. Except for intervals of a few weeks in 1937, there has not been a single day of peace in China for 20 years. It is Chiang's armies who move up first against his opponents but the real consolidation of conquered territory is carried out by the other three Families.

Supreme Arbiter

Spearhead of the economic advance are the Big Four Banks: the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank. Chiang, T. V. and H. H. control the first three, the Chen brothers control the last. Chiang, as Chairman of the Joint Head Office is the supreme arbiter.

The Four Families have a knack of making money out of disaster. The endless civil war has necessitated huge imports of arms and the Four Families have been the agents handling these contracts. Even Madame Chiang has been head of the Air Force and in charge of purchases. During the war years, because of shortages, the government introduced a whole system of state monopolies of goods in short supply. Four Family firms handled these monopolies.

By 1945 the Four Family banks controlled 90 per cent of all bank deposits and 75 per cent of all holdings in gold and foreign currency.

They reaped a golden harvest in the months immediately following VJ Day. Huge corporations were formed that quickly got a monopoly grip on branch after branch of business enterprise. Chiang's China Merchants Steamship Company controls over 70 per cent of the merchant marine. T. V. Soong's Textile Corporation controls half of the two and a half million spindles operating in China.

Closed Them Down

The C. C. clique which is particularly interested in "thought control" and education have monopolised the Press. Even in 1944 they directed 670 of the 900 periodicals in Kuomintang China. In recent months they have closed down or taken over all but a few of the remainder.

Chiang has set himself up as the "bulwark against Communism in China", but liberal Chinese all agree that he is the greatest single cause of the growth of Communism in China.

After his "purge" of 1927, the Communist Party numbered a few thousand poorly armed men and hunted underground political organisers. Even in 1937 the Communists had an army of only 300,000 men and controlled a territory with a population of only one and a half million people. In 1947, the Communist led armies now total nearly a million well armed fighters, the Party numbers over 2,000,000 and the 140,000,000 people in the Liberated *Areas give them the support of between two and three million guerillas* and auxiliaries.

Support for the Communists is also growing rapidly in the Kuomintang areas among the peasants, workers, intellectuals and businessmen who are disgusted with Kuomintang dictatorship and misrule.

Worst In The World

The Four Families' dictatorship is on the downgrade now because, as that American expert on China, Professor Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia University, has phrased it, this "is the worst Chinese Government of modern times, one of the worst in the world to-day—worse in point of incompetence, corruption, spoliation, quasi-fascist repression and lack of decency of purpose."

In February this year one U. S. dollar at the official exchange rate was worth 3,500 Chinese dollars; now it is worth 52,000 on the Black Market. The civil war is costing 50,000,000,000 Chinese dollars a day and takes over 85 per cent of the budget. But millions of dollars never see "active service." Too many Kuomintang functionaries have sticky palms. The many have their sons and relations on the government payroll. David Kung, 'Daddy H. H.'s" son, at the age of 22, just after graduation from university, was made joint managing director of the giant Central Trust, purchasing agent for government supplies.

Now the inflation has got out of control. Kuomintang China has an acute gold dollar famine, a huge adverse trade balance of over £125,000,000 in 1946, trade and production are declining, and the Four Families can see no way out of their crisis but to get further American loans.

The Pay-Off

To the Four Families' political and economic crisis is now added a military crisis. Their armies have lost the initiative on every front of the civil war. Since July 1946 they have lost 1,260,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. They have tried to fill the ranks with unwilling conscripts, but most of these desert at the first opportunity and take their good American rifles with them.

Chiang meanwhile has proclaimed a new "General Mobilisation." But it is significant that the Four Families have a known nest-egg of £75,000,000 invested in America and that their total foreign accounts, including those in Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, and South America are calculated at £250,000,000.

By Jack Chen

"The worst Chinese Government of modern times" is how the present administration is described by Professor Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia University, the American expert on China. This article by the son of the Kuomintang's first Foreign Minister gives an inside view of the narrow oligarchy which for the past 20 years has controlled the Government, the State machine and the Kuomintang Party.

These four families, he reveals, control a personal army of 250,000 men; direct finances, Press, industry, and trade; control 90 per cent of all bank deposits, 75 per cent. of all holdings in gold and foreign currency, and 70 per cent. of the merchant marine; and possess a combined wealth estimated at more than £5,000,000,000.

Needless to add this article is written from the communist angle end, incidentally highlights the bitterness of party feeling in China.

Hindu Dancers In U. S.

American Debut Of Vashi And Veena

(From A Correspondent)

We come out of the Belasco Theatre, that warm May night, still so strongly under the spell of what we had seen that it was bewildering to find ourselves back on the New York streets

Having undergone, in those two hours, a profoundly stirring experience, it was startling to emerge into an unchanged world a world which we are temporarily transcended. Like them, reluctant to leave we joined the many who milled around the theatre and crowded the corridors, hoping to catch another glimpse of the extraordinary young Hindu dancers whose comet-like appearance on the New York stage had startled us out of our end-of-the-season apathy

We had not been prepared for anything exciting. It was the close of the theatre season, when just about everything worthwhile seeing has been seen. We were almost glad of this fact, for it was much too warm to get excited about anything. The performance at the Belasco was just another evening to go through—fairly pleasurable, we hoped. It might even be a good one. We see a good many good things in the course of a season, few that contribute more than a moment's entertainment at the time and provide agreeable conversational topic afterwards

We were also a little annoyed at the difficulty in obtaining seats. The house had been sold in advance We had to be content with what we could get—not of the best and none too comfortable in a closely packed house. Well, we hoped what we would see when the curtain rose would be worth the hunt for the tickets, the long trip by train and siting in a crowded house on a soggy, muggy Manhattan May night.

Timeless Magic

What we saw was the great art of India in its timeless magic, unfolded in a series of hauntingly beautiful choreographic poems. These dances were the creation of Nataraj Vashi, whose name is new to us but who, it is easy to believe, after seeing his perform, is one of India's leading dance exponent. His wife and dance-partner, Pra-Veena, designed the splendid costumes and the architectural settings which served so effectively to frame and to heighten their richness and, especially in the religious dances, to create and convey atmosphere and mood.

From Indian palace-walls, from the millennial silence of the caves of Elephanta and Ellore, from the frescoes of Ajanta and the miniatures of the Rajput and Moghul courts, they brought upon the stage the legendary heroes and mythological figures, investing them with poetic grace and poignant humanity.

Through these dance impersonations, the India which overawed and confused while powerfully attracting us, came nearer, revealing the common core Philosophy itself lost its cold abstraction, took on warmth and glow and were rainbow hues To see the Dance of Shiva, symbol of divine energy in its syclic phases of creation dissolution and renewal, as performed by Vashi and Veena in the great "Trimurti" number, is to apprehend and in a sense to embrace a truth of which a vivid art here conveys the grandeur.

The Lost Charm

Even when it is not possible for a Western audience to grasp every subtle nuance of this intricate dance technique, in which every body and facial muscle seems to enter into rhythmic interplay, the mood and meaning reach the spectator. One is enthralled by the sheer beauty of gesture and motion, the virtuosity, the apparently effortless grace with which they are achieved by these artists. It is unfortunate that this elusive and consummate art must perish at the very moment of its creation and remain with us only as a memory. I found myself wishing for some medium which could insure its preservation, but it is doubtful if even the colour camera could entirely recapture its lyrical and poignant charm.

No doubt a measure of this magic is due to the personal charm of Nataraj Vashi and the piquant Pra-Veena, and this is very great. The striking figure, dynamic, rippling energy, fire and elegance of Vashi are beautifully complemented by the demure and doe-like loveliness of Veena, a wistful, fragile grace shot through with flashes of spirit that recall the stories about the Rajput heroines. Aside from their personal magnetism and their amazing mastery of a complicated technique, what marks their special style? It is temerity for an uninitiated Westerner to even attempt such a judgment Nevertheless, I would say that what particularly distinguishes Vashi and Veena is a sensuous grace touched with spirituality, a innate fire, a sort of poetical fluidity and, last but scarcely least, great artistic integrity and dignity, qualities rare as they are worthy of applause. Conspicuously absent was any effort to project their personalities at the expense of their art.

Sensuous And Spiritual

The programme embraced a wide choreographic range. It began with a temple dance of invocation, worked up to the superb climax of "Trimurti" and closed, most appropriately with "Nirvana", depicting the spirit of the Buddhist East set among the moonlit-stupas of Borobodur.

In between occurred a variety of dance themes—the brilliant battle-dance of the Archer, Arjuna, the Gandharva dance, both of these solos by Vashi—a series of enchanting genre poems: "Srinagar" (Toilette), "Call of the Irum", the delightfully roguish humour of "Vanjara" and the lyrical, nostalgic grace of "Moghul Serenade."

"Dance-poems" is perhaps as good a term as any to apply to the art of Vashi and Veena. It is an art that is a synthesis of all the arts—animate sculpture, visual music, colour harmony, weaving into a swiftly shifting pattern of pictorial poetry. It is at once sensuous aand spiritual. Like all great art it has on the spectator a liberating effect. It creates anew a world that we have lost, a fresher, more vital world in which one feels the pulse-beat of the universal and divine. It gives us a glimpse of truths we have thrust aside, of values we have forgotten It leaves us with a salutary sense of self-dissatisfaction. Essentially Hindu in its symbolism, yet it brings to mind the lines of the great Elizabethan:

"Such harmony is in immortal souls,
But while this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it."

THE MAKING

THE British "Bobby", nicknamed after Sir Robert Peel, founder of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829, is essentially civilian and non-military.

He is a member of the public, fully trained to carry out on behalf of his fellow citizens the duty of keeping the peace and preventing and detecting crime.

Friendly and always helpful whatever the circumstances, the British policeman is a constant source of wonderment to overseas visitors.

His reputation is a tribute to the thorough schooling every Police Constable receives before he is put "on the beat", and these pictures taken at the Metropolitan Police Training School at Hendon, near London, show how every new recruit to the Force is equipped with the requisite skill and knowledge which becomes an officer of the Law

Two-Year Probation

Every man joining the Metropolitan Police goes to Hendon or Peel House, Westminster, for a 13-week course, at the end of which, if he passes his examinations satisfactorily, he is posted to a Police Station where for a time he is "shown the ropes" by an experienced officer.

Recruits are on a two-year probation from the time they join, before they can really be called full-fledged

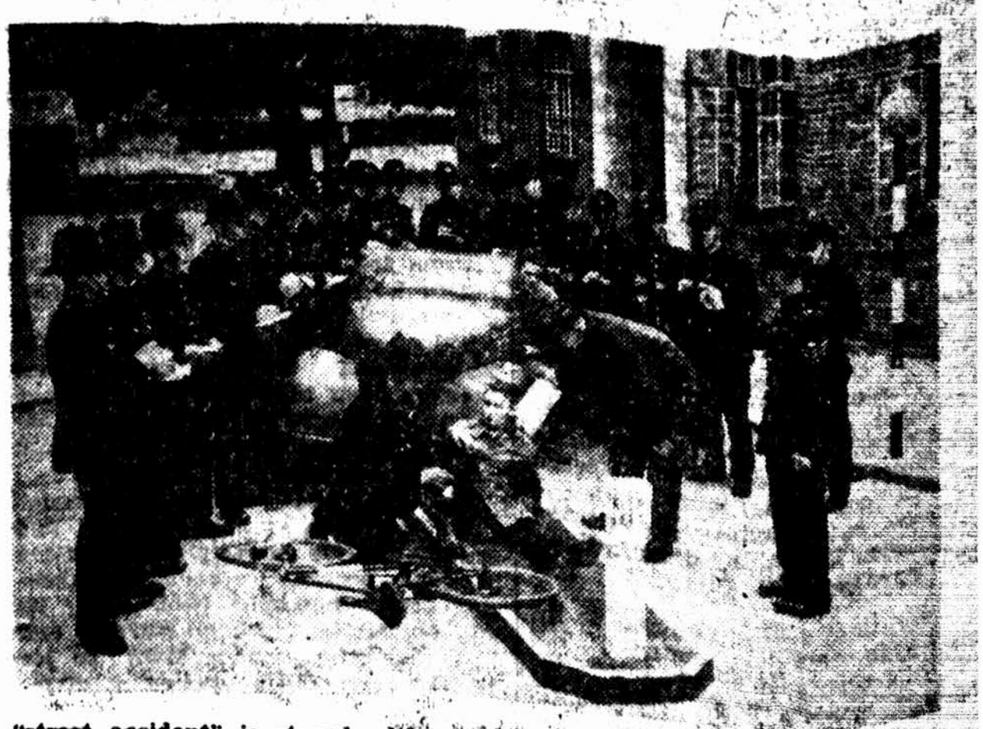
(Above): Recruits arriving at the Metropolitan Police Training School at Hendon.

(Left): Superintendent W. N. Bailey, Head of Hendon Training School, and Peel House, Westminster, interviewing the "new boys" on their arrival at Hendon.

Serving dinners to Student P/C's at the Training School at Hendon.

Sub-Divisional Inspector H. Howlett gives classroom instruction on dealing with currency offences. He is explaining the tools and methods of counterfeiters

A view of the Metropolitan Police Training School at Hendon with students enjoying tug-of-war practice in the grounds.



A "street accident" is staged with a student as victim, and complete with dummy pedestrian-crossing and Belisha beacon

OF A BOBBY

police constables; but Chief Inspector Allen, in charge of Hendon Training School, says it takes ten years to make a policeman! Further examinations have to be passed during the probationary period, in the latter part of which the new officer may find himself attached for instruction to various specialist branches

Promotion from the ranks is open to all, and present-day police work, with the aid of science, radio, mobile patrols, etc. has become a far more responsible and interesting job than it was in the old days of "pounding the beat."

Total establishment of the police in England, Scotland and Wales is about 70,000. Each county has a separate force, and most large towns and some smaller ones have forces of their own.

Good health and physique are necessary qualifications to enlistment. The police have high reputation in the world of sport, and facilities are provided for maintaining a high standard of mental and physical fitness.

Friend Of Children

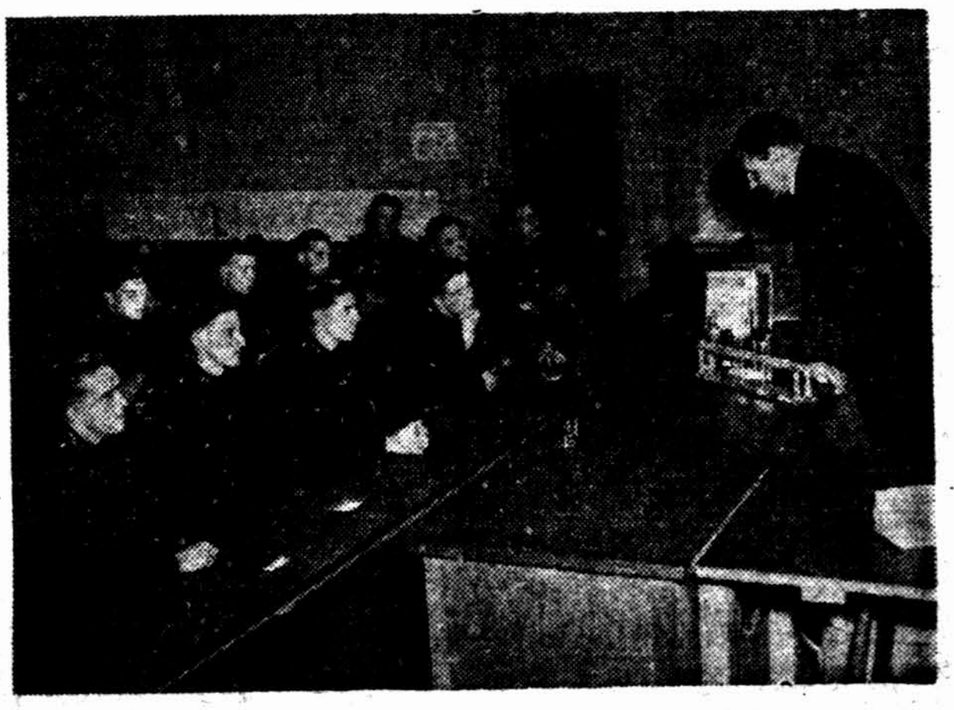
Except for a truncheon, the British policeman goes about his normal duties unarmed. Firearms are never carried unless in a hunt for an armed criminal, and not always then.

Children are brought up to regard the police as their friends: at school crossings on main roads, a policeman or policewoman is generally on duty to see the children safely across the road, and teach them correct behaviour in traffic.

Behind the man on the beat is a team of experts employing all modern aids to detection. Any likely clue—a footprint or even a hair discovered inside a hat—may be sent to Forensic Science Laboratories for examination.

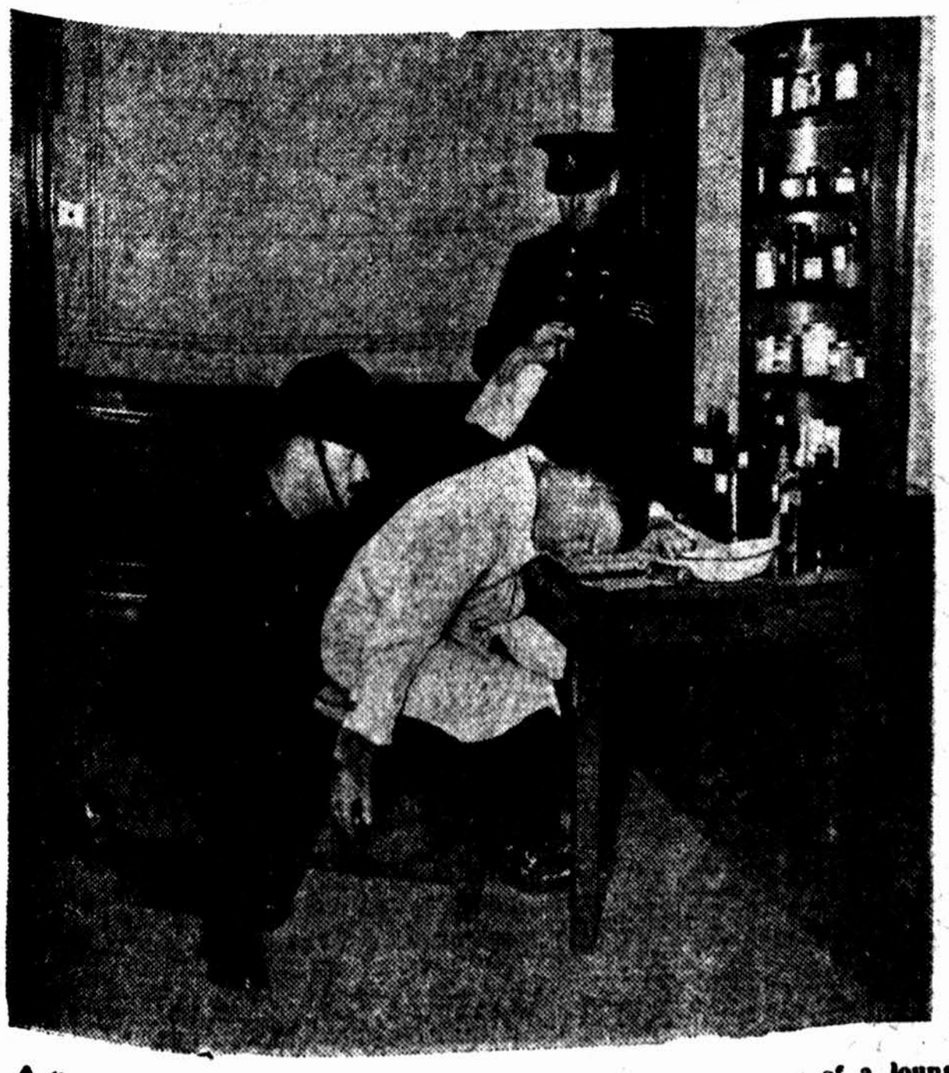
While mounted police assist in directing traffic, regulating crowds and keeping order, River Police maintain a constant patrol, keeping watch from motor launches on shipping wharves and bridges.

(Above): Police constables in training—a general view of morning parade at Hendon Metropolitan Police School.



(Right): Police cadets attending science classes. The modern Bobby must be up-to-date with his science.

(Right): A demonstration in "Court", with Chief Inspector Allen as "magistrate", "prisoner" in dock, and "witness" taking the oath. Student P/C's here received instruction in correct court procedure.



A "scene of the crime" observation test staged in the corner of a lounge fitted up as a dispensary. Student P/C Wichman has three minutes in which to note as many details as possible. He is testing the pulse of the "victim" (First Aid Sgt. H. J. Bussey) with Sgt. W. T. C. Cusack (Instructor) timing him.

Sgt. W. Duffy (left) and Sgt. M. F. Hindmarsh giving instruction in crowd control. "Police" and "crowd" are all student P/C's.

What Is Wrong With The World?

By Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy

Governor-Designate, United Provinces

AS a man of science and as a medical man, I have had ample opportunities of studying the "man" at close quarters during health sickness in the East and in the West.

I had also the rare privilege of observing men in groups at the meetings of the United Nations. I confess my mind is filled with sadness and distress as I had noticed in the so-called United Nations Organisation that men worked in an atmosphere of misunderstanding, prejudice, suspicion and distrust. Selfishness, greed and lust for power reigned supreme.

I asked myself 'What is wrong with the world?'

It seems to me that while, in theory, democracies and totalitarian systems of administration profess to work 'for the people', they have forgotten the individual and have installed institutions and groups in his place. The needs for and care of the individual have been drowned in those of groups and while every attempt has been made to develop science and technology in the interests of groups and institutions, social concepts, such as, progress has never been stressed so that the man to-day is a chained victim instead of a free soul—"the soul who sees himself in all and all in himself."

In A Nutshell

This is the position in a nutshell. We have been told that both the world wars were fought to save 'democracy' for the world democracy which would ensure sanity freedom and progress to its people; democracy which would, in the words of Mahatma Gandhi develop in the individual an impulse to be loyal to the best in himself. To those who profess that such a democracy exists, Mahatma Gandhi would say "Turn the searchlight inwards." Then we notice that confusion, greed lust for power, selfishness stalk the horizon.

A student of psychology and physiology knows that the human body works as a perfect machine on the system of checks and balances. It is only when there is an unbalance in this mechanism that disease prevails. Even so with the body politic. It can only function properly if a cultural balance prevails analogous to the biological balance in the nature.

The West in achieving the marvellous progress in science and technology has neglected to emphasise the development of social and moral concepts, such as progress, so that to-day this very progress has become a psychological barrier to the understanding and goodwill in men. The West failed to realise that an abnormal unbalanced growth of one phase of human endeavour may result in gigantism but leaves the whole system weak. The West failed to realise that a given scientific advance, say, the development of atomic bomb, may raise more problems than it solves.

Group Delusions

Due to this cultural unbalance certain attitudes have developed in groups and in human society, for example, the attitude of the believer in democracy towards the believer in totalitarianism. Such attitudes give rise to individual or group delusions, for example, a delusion underlying the doctrine of white man's superiority over coloured peoples, the doctrine of absolute national sovereignty of Western Democratic States and the doctrine of imperialism practised by the Western States. The tragedy is that any group effort to resolve such group delusions results in creating more delusions.

To make matters worse, nations and individuals today, during the war and in peace-time, have developed the technique of 'psychological warfare where an open avowed propaganda is avoided but a whispering campaign of other subversive techniques is resorted to, creating more delusions and implanting fear and suspicion among the adversaries. It is known to be a scientific truth, however, that such warfare darkens the minds of those against whom it is used and equally those who use it. It is almost impossible to delude others without developing delusion in one's self.

The world to-day is in a sorry pass. Everywhere there is misunderstanding prejudice, suspicion and distrust. Selfishness, greed and lust for power reign supreme in the affairs of nations. What is this strange disease, and what is the remedy?

Dr. B. C. Roy attributes the present chaotic state to the cultural unbalance that has developed in human society of late. It in turn has given rise to individual and group delusions that imperil the very future of mankind. The way to fight these delusions is not with weapons and with violence, but with non-violence and truth—That is the Gandhian way.

What is the solution? It has been suggested that the growth of trade and commerce unhampered by barriers and restrictions might restore an equilibrium to create mutual confidence and goodwill. But history tells us that most of the wars have been fought for economic reasons, control of oil, mineral deposits, and the ability to dump cheap products of one country in another are the common causes given.

Again, it is suggested that development of newer and more destructive types of armaments through the progress of science is an antidote for war and a guarantee for the peace. Yet, history of all wars is an eloquent testimony to the fact that in spite of knowledge and possession by belligerents of powerful destructive weapons in spite of the knowledge they possessed of the price of victory or the penalty of defeat fighting continued. To these problems, the East has a solution to offer. The Indian Buddhist view has been that one should never attempt at combating a delusion by other delusions, that one can condemn delusions but not the deluded who must not be punished or reproached for his delusion; the salt of reproof must not be rubbed in the wound of error; he must be left to find his own way to truth.

Mahatma Gandhi is prepared even to put moral pressure on the deluded one but he is convinced that victory won by violence even against the forces of delusion is really a defeat—the delusion of sword may not be opposed by sword.

Is It Victory?

I am free to confess that the West will not accept this solution. Their argument would be that if during the last war the West had not mobilised greater violence against Germany and Japan than they practised and killed their madmen, there would have been nothing left but delusions in the world and no weapons left to combat it, not even spiritual ones. But let me ask in all seriousness—in combating Nazism, has not the West been infected by it to a certain extent? In suppressing delusions violently, have not more delusions been engendered?

In his fight against the British Imperialism in India, Mahatma Gandhi depended on "non-violence and truth" which he terms as "eternal principles." To him, both the terms are conterminous and complemental. To Mahatma Gandhi, non-violence is not merely a political technique, nor even an ethical doctrine but the way of life. Few men at the age of 78 will trudge alone bare-footed on the village paths in order to promote communal harmony, to bring a message of hope, courage and goodwill among the warring communities. This energy he imports to those who follow him. He trains them by actions and deeds, not merely by precepts and dogmas.

The urgent need of the present day is to develop the individual in the man. Modern individualism rests on what he 'has,' not on what he 'is.' Mahatma Gandhi concentrates not on taking but on giving and doing in the being. He has declared that non-violence is the only salvation for mankind at the present juncture and the solution for many baffling problems facing the world. Non-violence alone can create a bond of understanding between the victor and the vanquished, between the strong and the weak, between the big and the small, between the East and the West.

Restore The Individual

I have felt after my extensive tours in this country during the last weeks where I met the American people, big and small, in towns and villages that temperamentally the American people resemble ours. We have a similar range of emotion and imagination. We are both sensitive. The world is tired of violence and there is a small voice in each one of us which asks: "When shall it all end and how?" I suggest we start to-day to take every step to restore dignity and self-respect in the man in every country and clime, among the coloured and the white races. Restore to him his individuality; let him be free even as Mahatma Gandhi is free through living the life of 'non-violence and truth.'

The present tangle can only be solved when free men and peoples restore to the world mutual self-respect, esteem and regard in the sincerity of the opposing creeds and faiths. This only will remove distrust, jealousy and hatred and restore cultural equilibrium to the world. Thus only shall we avert another war. Thus only shall we realise the dream of Mr. Wendell Willkie, namely, the establishment of 'one world' peace and progress.

(—Address delivered at the New York "Herald Tribune" Forum last month).

A Hollywood magnate was a very poor golfer, and ignorant as well. One day he was going round with a bishop and had a real off-day. After every foozle he would indulge in a hearty burst of profanity.

The bishop, very shocked, admonished him.

"If you don't respect me, sir", he said, "you should at least respect the cloth".

"Cloth, nothing!" snarled the other. "We ain't playing billiards!"

* * *

A couple from Edinburgh went to visit relations in Glasgow. Leaving Glasgow station they saw a queue, and the wife announced her intention of standing in it. She got a pound of tomatoes.

Farther down the street they saw another queue, and again she joined in. She got a box of face powder.

Then they saw another queue.

This time the husband offered to stand in. He got vaccinated.

* * *

A senior Civil Servant had finished his breakfast for some time, but sat at the table engrossed in a newspaper. Presently he asked for another cup of tea.

"Tea?" echoed his wife. "But look at the time. Aren't you going to the office today?"

"Oh, Heavens!" he cried, startled. "I thought I 'was' at the office".

Probable Birthplace Of Stars

By THOMAS R. HENRY

The probable birthplaces of stars—vast stretches of space filled with small, round, dark cosmic cloud patches which presumably are great aggregations of inter-stellar dust in the process of concentration—are being studied by Harvard Observatory Astronomers.

They call these mysterious objects "cosmic globules". They appear about half-way between unorganised clouds of gas and minute particles, and the youngest type of luminous stars.

All space is filled with very finely diffused gas, chiefly hydrogen—which is 10,000 times more abundant than any other form of matter in the Universe—and what Dr. Felix Cerbusani of the Harvard staff calls "cosmic grains". The tenuousness of the gas is such that there is only about one atom in many cubic miles. On the average, there are only about 1/100 as many of the particles, which are estimated to have Radii of about a hundredth-thousandth of an inch. Each of them contains about a billion atoms. In certain limited areas of the universe, however, the particles become about as numerous as the hydrogen molecules.

The greatest concentrations, outside the stars themselves, are in these cosmic globules being studied by Dr. Bart J. Bok of the Harvard staff. He found the largest number of these objects in the general neighbourhood of the Messier Nebula, between the earth and the centre of the milky-way system, at distances of approximately 25,000,000,000,000,000 miles from the earth.

In most parts of the heavens, however, they are entirely absent. They seem to be most thickly distributed around the galaxy's centre of gravity where, presumably, the distribution of matter is much more dense than elsewhere. Their size ranges from 10 to 80 times that of the earth's orbit around the sun.

The particles are described as tiny crystals of cosmic gas with a temperature very close to absolute zero. They contain considerable amounts of iron—more than the average for the stars themselves.

Presumably all the billions of stars which make up the milky-way galaxy have been formed in the course of cosmic time out of an original all-pervading gas which at one time was much denser than at present. The ancient process of star formation, the Harvard studies indicate, is continuing as at the beginning; although the birth rate has probably declined in the past few billion years.

RENEE LABAS, the well-known French actress, is at the Wheel of this miniature car, which she owns as it passes along the Champs-Elysees, Paris, seen compared with a modern "dreadnought". The small car, which is equipped with a 1 h.p. engine, and uses only 3 litres of petrol for 100 kilometres, needs no driving license.

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

THE SHIRKERS AND THE SLACKERS

LABOUR in Britain had a debacle in the Municipal elections. It is the triumph of personal conveniences over Government's present policy. It is also a triumph of democratic principles, which confer upon the people, not only the right to select its rulers but also to remove them, if they make mistakes.

The Labour debacle has a serious lesson for India. A common man, it will be admitted does not judge a Government by the fine speeches his Ministers make. The kind of food his belly gets and a safe job are the criteria by which he judges his administrators. In Britain, the Common man has had to put up with great hardship in regard to food, coal, clothing and electricity. He took the first opportunity to indicate his disapproval of the Government's policy by changing his masters in the local administration

The common man's food in India has become scarcer, dearer and inferior in quality. His salt has disappeared with disappearance of salt tax. His cloth is still traded in black market. His job may be safe, but his life has become unsafe. Politically he has become free but his economic bondage has become tighter. Being used to putting the blame on the British for all his ills, a man in the street accuses the Government for his present day misfortunes. The Government may have made mistakes, but it has had no opportunity to tackle the economic issues so far. It has been faced with a non-stop series of crises, communal killings, refugees, Junagadh and Kashmir.

And yet the Government is daily getting a firmer grip over the situation. The promptness of action in Kashmir is one such example. Further more, the communal killings were localised and were not allowed to spread beyond Delhi. One may say that the credit for law and order and promptness in Kashmir was due to the Iron man of the Cabinet, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Salt Goes Under

The bigger issue, however, is whether the man in the street has done his bit to make one of the biggest ventures in human history a success. The reply is a definite "No". Neither the workers nor the capitalists have played ball with the Government. There has been a definite increase in ticketless travelling. Independence has been interpreted as independence from discipline and from moral responsibility to their job. They worked efficiently for their British masters, but refused to do their duty by their own elected Government. The rot has set in after August 15. The Government is blamed because it has not used the lash. It has so far relied on the patriotism of its own people. The Government might have been weak, but the people have done their best to make it weaker.

Loudest Critics

And who are loudest today to denounce the Government? It is mostly some people from the Punjab Here again, it is the top dog, the communalist, the Sanghite, and the black-marketer, who heaps fire and brimstone on the Government. Every one, one meets in Delhi declares that he left his millions in Pakistan. It is true that people in the Punjab have suffered, but the mute suffering masses have been marching on foot through privations and reign of terror. Many of the vocal people, who have clustered in New Delhi have flown by air, often by bribing the pilots.

They are fastly losing all sympathy by their behaviour, greed and selfishness. They are bitter against Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. I have seen the cut throat rivalry amongst them over the membership of a mere Advisory Committee. This however does not mean that the Government is perfect. No Government is and can be perfect.

The British Municipal elections are a pointer with this difference that while in Britain there is a party to replace the Labour Party in office, in India there is none. But circumstances create parties. Opinion here is that restoration of peace in the Punjab and Government's prompt intervention in Kashmir have restored a great deal of public confidence in the Government. It is time now for the Government to tackle the larger issues.

Stepping Up, Stepping Out

A firm policy towards the Government's own employees is urgently called for. The slackers, the blacklegs, the inefficients and the indisciplined must be sacked without notice. Here the Pant's Government has given a lead by setting up Administrative Boards to deal with the growing menace of corruption indiscipline and inefficiency.

All out effort to step up production shall have to be made on all fronts. For this purpose an industrial truce, say for three years is essential. In this field a rigid fixation of price and wage structure is imperative. The workers shall have to be told in unmistakable and unequivocal terms what would they get now and what should they expect after three years. The Government shall have to firmly and rigidly enforce its decisions, so announced. Industrialists and the mercantile community, similarly—shall have to be told that lip sympathy to the Government shall have to be translated into action Their share in the profit shall have to be fixed and adhered to.

These are some suggestions, made here to restore normality in economic conditions of this country. Chetty-Bhabha-Mukerjee trinity is tackling this all important question. On their success largely depends the future of India, her Government and her people.

Neither the workers nor the capitalists are playing square, by the Government, and the evacuees are loud in their wails and harsh in their criticism, but India too like Kashmir has turned the corner.

black marketing ever since the National Government has assumed office. Salt is a case to the point. Since the historical Dandi March, Mahatma Gandhi had unceasingly struggled for the abolition of Salt Tax. It was abolished on April 1, 1947, but with what result? Salt has disappeared from the market and the poor man, in whose name and for whose benefit it was abolished, does not get salt or gets it at black market rates. Salt has been rationed in some places There are four companies who enjoy salt monopoly at Sambhar. They, it is alleged, will sell salt only if Rs. 1,860 a wagon were paid over and above the controlled rate.

This is not all. A railway wagon will not be obtainable unless palm grease, amounting to Rs. 1,000 were paid to the railway staff. The mouth piece of the salt companies, namely, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce have been passing resolutions for the establishment of National Government in India. Its leaders assured fullest co-operation to the National Government, when it was established on September 2, 1946. Black marketing however is a new brand of co-operation, which the mercantile community has accorded to their long prayed for National Government.

From Ena To Ena

Beyond expression of co-operation, donning of khadi uniforms, flying of national flag and toppling over each other to secure increasingly larger benefits for themselves the members of the mercantile community have hardly made any contribution to make the government a success. They have been demanding protection and every conceivable form of assistance from the Government and longer hours of work from labour so that they may drive, not in coach and four, but in Packards and Rolls Royces to the eternal glory of "Business is Business". Goats are born to be slaughtered. So also are the consumers who must be fleeced in the name of Swadeshi which was voluntary before the war, but is compulsory now, because all imports are banned. And as the demand for home made goods increases, their quality deteriorates. Such is the law of Indian patriots.

Have the workers behaved any better? Their record shows that they have not. The rivalry amongst the Labour leaders has reversed the gear of nationalisation. A commercial undertaking paying dividends to share-holders and income-tax supertax and business profits tax to the Government, becomes a liability as soon as it is nationalised. The workers practice "Go slow" tactics and demand higher wages unrelated to their own productivity or the capacity of the undertaking to pay the wage bill. One of the most efficient undertakings of the Government, namely the Postal Department is being wrecked by its workers who refuse to do their duty. Workers on the Railways actually encourage

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NEW SOUTH WALES SET BIG TASK FOR INDIA

Faulty Field Yields Many Runs For Home Team

New South Wales (1st Innings) for 8 wkts Declared 561
India (1st Innings) For 4 wkts 182

(From Duleepsinghji Reuter's Special Correspondent)

SYDNEY, Nov. 8, (Reuter) The Indians are once again struggling against a huge total, New South Wales having set them a big task to save the match.

With Amarnath indisposed, Hazare and Mankad fought back, and Hazare playing sound and at times brilliant cricket, is still there to carry on on Monday when Amarnath is expected be fit to play.

New South Wales adopted aggressive tactics today Miller, Pettiford and Lindwall giving the Indians more leather hunting.

Miller, with cover and straight dives and forcing leg shots, scored rapidly off Phadkar whose division of the field on both sides of the wicket for in and away swingers leaves too many gaps for batsmen of Miller's class.

Mankad whose luck changed today, fully deserved three wickets and if the fielding had been better his bag and analysis would have been better.

The Indians must try to get their spin bowlers in form and well-supported in the field. The slips are far too deep and this cost India more than one wicket.

Gully on this type of wicket is wasted as the ball hardly rises stump high. Sen, on the faster wicket did not take the ball cleanly.

Indians for the first time faced fast bowlers. Ranvirsinhji has not yet found his feet and I was not surprised when he was too late to Lindwall.

Phadkar did not shape badly as number three, but his place is a little lower down.

Mankad was lucky to survive two early chances when flicking at rising short balls, but later played well and helped Hazare in a good third wicket partnership.

Mankad and Hazare played the spin bowlers well, but Lindwall, who is not yet bowling at his top speed, troubled the Indian batsmen. Glimpses, however, give hope that Indians may face the pace bowlers with some more practice.

Hazare played a fighting innings slowed down near the close. He was playing for the team, knowing that if he was out the side would be likely to be rattled quickly. Rangnekar, timing the ball better, foolishly threw away his wicket when trying to hit over Indians head.

The Indians batting still depends on three men who are carrying a heavy burden. The others must strike their form before the first test for India to put up at least a good fight.

The Play - - - - -

Hazare led the Indian team on the second day of their match against New South Wales here today in the absence of Amarnath who had been ordered to bed with a slight attack of gastritis.

Fine warm weather again greeted Indians. Phadkar opened the attack with Rangachari and a new ball was called for after the third delivery.

Miller began aggressively hitting eighteen off Phadkar's first over including four boundaries which sent up the 400 in five hours.

Phadkar was inclined to over-pitch, but Rangachari kept a better length and swung the ball in.

Hazare re-adjusted Phadkar's driving field, but it still seemed as though a man was wasted on the onside.

Both batsmen met the ball with the middle of the blade, except for one lucky snick through the slips off Phadkar which gave Pettiford four. The pair had added 45 in the first half hour's play today when Miller lifted a ball from Rangachari and was well caught by Hazare at deep mid-off. Miller had scored a run a minute during his morning stay and had hit ten fours. He left with the total at 432.

Donaldson, next man in, began by forcing Phadkar to the on for four, but it was an unbalanced stroke off the back foot.

Amir Elahi replaced Phadkar at 442 and in his first over kept a splendid length conceding only one run. Rangnekar gave away three more overthrows unnecessarily in Rangachari's next over. Pettiford straight lifted Elahi for four and reached his half-century with a single to cover off the next ball.

KHANDU'S CLEVER CATCH

Mankad replaced Rangachari at 465 and nine runs later, in the left hander's eighth delivery, Rangnekar made amends for his overthrows by running in to take a clever catch at cover low down to dismiss Donaldson

Pettiford reached 70 by lifting Elahi to the fence, but was then badly missed at longon by Rai Singh off Mankad. Two balls later with the total at 491 Pettiford attempting a big hit was leg before to Mankad. His 73 which included eight fours took an hour and three quarters.

Ray Lindwall cover drove Mankad for four and then pushed him for a single to cover to send up the 500 in just over six hours. Saggers, when fourteen, snicked Mankad luckily between keeper and slips for two but returned the next ball straight to Mankad for an easy catch, which gave the left arm bowler his twentieth wicket of the tour. The total was then 512.

F. Johnston joined Lindwall and the pair were still together at lunch, which was taken at 528 for eight. Lindwall was then 21.

Lindwall and Johnston made little attempt to force the pace after the interval against Amir Elahi and Mankad. It was not until the sixth over that Lindwall opened his shoulders and lifted the left hander to the on for four Both the spin men were steady and persistent.

Meanwhile, the big crowd became restive and cheered ironically even a defensive stroke. Not for long, however, as Lindwall swung a half-volley which sent Mankad for six and in the same over cover drove for four.

The pair had added 49 in 33 minutes when Morris declared the innings closed at 561 for eight made in 410 minutes.

Lindwall had hit three fours and a six in his knock. Mankad's figures for the day were ten overs and three wickets for 46 runs.

INDIA OPENS DISASTROUSLY

Mankad and Ranvirsinhji opened the Indian innings against Australian Test speed men, Ray Lindwall and Keith Miller. Mankad felt at the first ball which grazed his bat and went fairly wide of wicket-keeper Saggers' right hand but dropped. Mankad forced Lindwall for two to the on while Ranvirsinhji played out a maiden over from Miller. Mankad hit two more twos past mid-on off Lindwall and Ranvirsinhji opened his account with an attractive cover drive for three off Miller.

It was twenty minutes before Ranvirsinhji had to face Lindwall and then the second ball he received from him came in with the arm and took his middle and off stumps.

Although Lindwall had the wicket-keeper and fully six fieldsmen almost in a straight line. Mankad again pierced his field with a late cut for four. At 33, Miller replaced Lindwall whose six overs had cost 24 runs

At 35, Phadkar played too late to Miller's fifth delivery, which took his off stump.

Toshack bowled with his usual accuracy but Hazare opened by brilliantly late-cutting the left-handed bowler for four Hazare then hooked shoulder-high delivery from Miller for two Hazare coverdrove the same bowler for two to send up the 50 in 65 minutes.

At tea the total was 55 with Mankad and Hazare still there.

GOOD RATE OF SCORING

Miller and Pettiford bowled after tea. Hazare flicked the former over the heads of the slips—a risky stroke—and survived an appeal for lbw two balls later. Hazare hit a four and a three of successive deliveries in Pettiford's first over, with an off-drive off a no-ball and a terrific straight drive.

Both batsmen drove Pettiford through the covers for four in the next over. Despite their captain's absence they were not restrained and added fifty in thirty minutes.

Hazare hooked Toshack for four to reach his 40 before his partner. He had scored at the rate of a run a minute.

Mankad drove Pettiford through the covers for four to take the Indian total to three figures, scored in an hour and a half, although the last fifty had taken only 30 minutes.

Mankad's half century attained in the next over was greeted with wild cheering. He took nine of the ten runs scored off Tochak's next over, twice penetrating the leg slip field and the crowd relished these entertaining strokes

MANKAD OUT

Johnston, who is also a leg spinner, replaced Pettiford, whose five overs had cost forty-four.

Hazare reached his fifty in an hour's batting with a single to the on, off Johnston. Though seven overs remained before the new ball could be used Lindwall was brought on to replace Toshack at 134. His first ball overpitched, swung in and bowled Mankad off his foot.

Mankad and Hazare had added ninetynine in an hour. Mankad's 67, which included seven fours, took two hours.

Rangnekar, more confident than in his previous innings of the tour, hit three two's of the remainder of Lindwall's over, all through the covers. But jumping out to Johnston, he missed badly, and was easily stumped. The fall of two quick wickets had thrust a deep responsibility on Hazare. Adhikari entered to face a contrast of speed and slow spin and the rate decreased, although 150 went up in 140 minutes.

Adhikari defended stoutly, but hooked Lindwall for four, while Hazare was content to wait for loose balls. The light by this time was dull. Morris declined to take the new ball when it became due, apparently desiring to keep it for Monday morning when Lindwall would be fresh.

The total at close was 182 for 4 with Hazare (not out) 78 and Adhikari (not out) 14.

The wicket is still full of runs. Fine weather over the week-end is promised.

Attendance figures to-day were 22,943 with taking of £2,146.

NEW SOUTHWALES (1st Innings)

Morris, c Ranvirsinhji, b Amir Elahi	162
Lukeman, run out	58
Moroney, b Amir Elahi	96
Miller, c Hazare, b Rangachari	72
Alley, c Mankad, b Amir Elahi	0
Pettiford, lbw Mankad	73
Donaldson c Rangnekar b Mankad	10
Saggers, c and b Mankad	16
Lindwall, not out	47
F. Johnston, not out	11
Extras	16
Total (for 8 wickets declared)	561

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 126, 2 for 289, 3 for 348, 4 for 348, 5 for 432, 6 for 474, 7 for 491, 8 for 512.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	15	0	83	0
Rangachari	11	1	57	1
Amarnath	10	1	32	0
Hazare	8	0	42	0
Mankad	41	8	156	2
Amir Elahi	31	1	175	3

INDIA (1st Innings)

Mankad b Lindwall	67
Ranvirsinhji b Lindwall	3
Phadkar b Miller	11
Hazare (not out)	78
Rangnekar st. Saggers b Johnston	6
Adhikari (not out)	14
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wkts.)	182

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 11, 2 for 35, 3 for 134, 4 for 145.

CHANDARANA WINS S. I. T. T. TITLE

Adopts Time-Limit Tactics In Decider

MADRAS, Nov. 7 (A.P.I.): Uttam Chandarana of Bombay became the new South Indian Table Tennis Champion to-night when he beat J. V. Satchidananda Rao, the holder, by three games to two in the Men's Singles final of the South Indian Table Tennis Championships.

But it was only after a hard fought gruelling struggle which lasted nearly an hour. The Bombay champion was so upset by Rao's impenetrable defence that he restored to time-limit tactics when leading in the final set, much to the surprise of everybody, though he managed to score the winning point with the click of the twentieth minute—the usual time-limit.

Chandarana lost the first game to Rao by 15-21 though he was leading in the early stages but took the second game rather easily at 21-13 with his wonted aggression. He again lost the third game to J. V. S. Rao by 19-21 despite his 7-0 lead in the beginning.

Chandarana managed to take the game at 21-18. In the final game after establishing a lead Chandarana started playing for time and somehow managed to complete the game in time, the score being 21-18.

CRICKET BOARD FOR PAKISTAN

KARACHI, November 8. (A.P.I.): A meeting convened by Syed Hasanshah, veteran cricketer, and Mr. Adam Ali Alavi, was held here on Friday to discuss the question of forming a Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan.

The meeting was attended, among others, by the secretaries of Sind Cricket Association, and Messrs Anwar Hussain and Tajammul Hussain.

A more representative meeting is to be convened here at a later date to finalise the formation of the board

KANPUR, Nov. 7 (A.P.I.). The Ganges Club, Kanpur, is holding an open Lawn Tennis Championship tournament commencing from November 22, 1947. Entries close on November 16.

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INDIAN TROOPS CAPTURE BARAMULA

Raiders Flee Along Main Uri Road

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MOTOR LORRIES SEIZED

Threat To Srinagar Ceases To Exist, Says Army Officer

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8. (API): Indian Army troops have captured Baramula and the raiders are being pursued, says a Defence Ministry communiqué.

RAIDERS FLEE

The advance to the west Baramula is progressing and the raiders are fleeing along the main Baramula-Uri road. Arms, ammunition and motor lorries we.e captured from the raiders.

Fighter aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force supported the advance today.

SRINAGAR, Nov. 8, (A.P.I.): The Special Correspondent of the Associated Press of India adds:—

Sweeping along the Srinagar-Baramula road and the country-side on either side Indian troops have cleared the Kashmir valley and the country-side of the raiders. Indian troops have captured Baramula which is known as the biggest stronghold of the raiders in the valley.

After breaking up the raiders yesterday 5 miles west of Srinagar, the raiders were chased off in an area of over 20 to 30 miles and were cleared and Baramula was occupied.

ARMS CAPTURED

The operations were being directed by the Commander I.P.Sen. There was very small scale resistance offered by the raiders since yesterday. a good deal of arms, including three mortars, a light and a medioum machine-gun have been captured. No estimate of casualties inflicted is available, but in the whole of yesterday's engagement Indian Army casualties were one killed and two wounded. Among the raiders killed a number of men were found wearing general green and khaki army clothes and army boots

As a result of this operation, an army spokesman said today, the threat to Srinagar ceased to exist. Within 20 miles of the city now there are no large organised groups of raiders although there may be infiltrating parties.

One of the armoured vehicles tearing down the road this morning has 43 bullet marks on it. While the armoured column drives the road the infantry follows in a wide flanking movement on either side of the road sweeping the countryside.

INDIAN OFFICER'S COURAGE

Another Indian officer, Major Siv Sharma, who led a fighting patrol along the road to Badgam was killed in action by the raiders, it can now be disclosed. The patrol went up to reconnoitre a hill and reported back "all quiet" A little later a group of raiders, outnumbering the patrol by ten to ant attacked Major Sharma's party. The major despite his right arm being on plaster due to some injury sustained earlier went up to position directing his men to shoot at the enemy. He was actually leading bren magazines with his left hand when a raider's motor landed in front of him and killed him

The raiders, it is believed, have

(Continued on Page 16.)

Nizam's Restriction On Rly. Travel

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 8, (A. P. I.): Issue of railway tickets to stations outside the State has been restricted since last night, it is learnt. Consequently a large number of passengers who were to leave the State for different provinces last night have been held up.

NOTICE

Thursday 13th instant being Hindu New Year, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Friday 14th inst.

Labour Defeat In Victoria State Elections

MELBOUURNE, Nov. 8, (Reuter): Early counts in the Victoria State elections taking place today indicated defeat for the Labour Government which may lose fourteen of fifteen seats.

Gains were being made by Liberals who might be able to form a Government of their own.

The key issue in the election is the Federal Governments plan to nationalise Australian banks.

Several members of the Government were facing defeat.

The two Independents whose support made the Labour Government possible polled badly and were considered likely to be defeated.

The Opposition leader, Mr. McDonald, declared "the poll is a triump for freedom".

Before the election—forced by the Legislative Council, Victoria's Upper House, over the Federal Government's plan to nationalise Australian banks—the state of the parties was: Labour 32, Liberal 13, Country's Party 18, and Independent two.

STOP PRESS

GEN. SHINGHARA SINGH DEAD

AMRITSAR, Nov. 8 (API): Major-General Shinghara Singh of the Indian National Army who was involved in a motor accident in Amritsar early this week, died in the hospital last night.

CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS RETREAT

PEIPING, Nov. 8 (UPA): Nationalist troops were forced to retreat into Chichiachwang to-day as the Communists tightened their ring around the city, 160 miles southwest of Peiping.

GERMAN PEACE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter):. Britain to-day asked the Foreign Ministers Deputies for Germany that Pakistan be added to the list of States entitled to give their views and attend the final German Peace Conference.

GEN. MAIZEL ARRESTED

FRANKFURT, Nov. 8 (Reuter): On the request of the Berchtesgaden de-Nazification Court, Police have arrested the former Lieut.-General Ernst Maizel as an accomplice in the alleged murder on Hitler's orders of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, the Nazi Afrika Corps Commander, it was learned here to-day.

EVACUATION TO BE OVER IN SIX WEEKS

Million And A Half Already Rehabilitated, Says Nehru

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (API) The Prime Minister, Pandit, Jawaharlal Nehru, tonight stressed the "tremendous urge for constructive effort behind all the turmoil in India" and the "dynamic role that Asia is beginning to play in the world."

Pandit Nehru was speaking at a reception by the Indian Council of World Affairs in honour of the delegates to the Asian Regional Conference of the I.L.O.

The task of rehabilitating them was a tremendous one and would keep Government occupied a long time but even so, a million and half people had been settled. In the task so, of rehabilitation Government were trying not only just to go back to the old scheme of things but to evolve some better way, more co-operative way of farming and other things. He did not know how far they were likely to succeed, but anyhow they were thinking on those lines and to some extent they had functioned along those lines already.

The Prime Minister mentioned that as a result of the disturbances, at a time when India was facing a food problem all the time, the Punjab, the granary of India, had not produced about half of what it would normally produce.

Behind all this turmoil, however, there was a tremendous urge for constructive effort a tremendous urge to build anew. India faced enormous difficulties, all manner of problems which ought to have been solved generations ago. But there was somewhat artificial set-up in India and all the relics of old times, feudal relics and other relics, survived. There would not be any miraculous change but still he thought, there would be fairly rapid change.

A VITAL NATION

While India had considerable resources and ability, the main thing in India today was that it was a vital nation, even though that vitality might go in the wrong directions occasionally, as it had done in recent months. But still it was something to be vital, because even if it went wrong, it could be brought back to the right parh. And because there was that sense of vitality about India and other countries of Asia historically speaking, they were in a watershed of history.

Pandit Nehru said that although India and other countries were passing through difficulties and conflicts, there were tremendous constructive forces at work everywhere. Unfortunately, the newspapers and the reading public were far more interested in something very wrong than something being done (laughter). For instance, the troubles in the Punjab were undoubtedly "a very big show and a very bad show" and, coming immediately after the formation of a new Government, it was about as big a burden as any Government could carry. "But we faced it with some measure of success and we faced it not merely in a negative way but in a positive and constructive way. But I find that there is hardly any references in the newspapers here and elsewhere to the constructive aspect. We hope that this constructive aspect will gradually overshadow all other aspects."

Pandit Nehru said that about six million people—about three million on each side—had been evacuated from one side to the other in the Punjab and the immediate task of evacuation might be finished in another month or six weeks.

TENSE SITUATION IN KARNAL

Twenty Thousand Transferred To Safe Pockets

SIMLA, Nov. 8 (API): Except for Karnal District where the situation still remains somewhat disturbed and Amritsar district where border raids continue to be reported, all other districts of the province remained quiet, according to the East Punjab Government 'communique' issued this evening.

Some persons in Karnal killed two women, stabbed a man and threw a bomb injuring one person, the 'communique' adds.

Police had to open fire to prevent attack in the village of Charaunda (Karnal District), killing two persons.

Situation is stated to be tense and 20,000 persons have been evacuated from dangerous area and transferred to safe pockets

The villages of Dhanoa, Kalan and Mula Kot in Amritsar District were raided by persons accompanied by Home Guards, the 'communique' continues. A number of cattle were driven away and three persons were wounded in these raids. Residents of the border village of Dhariwal Police Station Lopoke, Gurdaspur District are reported to have been threatened by troops to vacate the village.

7 KILLED IN PATNA VILLAGE ATTACK

PATNA, Nov. 7, (A.P.I.). Some armed non-Biharis yesterday attacked members of a particular community killing seven persons and injuring four in villages in Aurangabad Sub-Division of Gaya District. Four houses were burnt and 12 looted. The local inhabitants, it is reported, gave protection to a large number of persons belonging to the community attacked, says a Press Note.

The Press Note adds:—"Eleven of the attackers have been arrested.

"The situation is under control and relations between the communities in the village attacked continue to be friendly".

Chandernagore, Free City

French Govt.'s Decree: Administrative Financial Autonomy

PARIS, November 8. (Reuter): Chandernagore, one of the five French Provinces in India which is near Calcutta, became a "free city" today under a Decree published this morning in the French Government's "Journal Officiel".

The Decree stated that the city was to have administrative and financial autonomy to be directed by a Municipal Assembly of 25 members elected for six years by universal sufirage.

An Administrative Council composed of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Municipal Assembly was also created to Execute Assembly decisions and to advise the French Indian Administration.

The head of the French Indian establishments was also authorised to appoint a delegate to the Province.

Chandernagore has a population of 38,284, second largest (after Pondicherry) French Province in India.

Next Asian Conference Of I.L.O. In China

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8. (API): The next Regional Asian Conference of the I.L.O. will be held in China in 1949. Mr. Pao Hua-Kuo, Chinese Government Delegate today read out a message from the Chinese Minister for Social Affairs inviting the Conference on behalf of the Chinese Government.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

New York, Nov. 8.

Previous Closing	32.78
Today's Opening	32.83
Difference	+5
Today's Closing	32.89
Difference	+11

LAST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 8.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	464	4
Cotton Jarila March	467	8
Silver Bullion	108	0
Gold Forward	102	0
Sovereign	98	12

Search For New Markets

Bhabha On Fundamentals Of Export Trade

Two Dominant Factors Which Condition Govt. Policy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8, (A.P.I.): Mr. C. H. Bhabha Commerce Minister speaking at the meeting of the Export Advisory Council held today suggested that the export policy of the Indian Government for the immediate future should be conditioned by two dominant factors—firstly, necessity for conserving and increasing the resources of foreign exchange, and secondly, the necissity for consolidating India's position in the export markets of the world particularly in the markets of the Mediterranean and Red Sea belts and the Far East "where the virtual elimination of competition from some of the European countries and Japan offers a hospitable field for the explorations of our trade prospects."

Lines Of Approach

Mr. Bhabha suggested for the consideration of the Advisory Council a programme based on the following lines of approach:

One the fixation of provisional target for the expansion of our export trade in the course of the next two or three years: Mr. Bhabha thought that these may serve a useful purpose in fixing our thoughts and imparting concertness to our programme of development. Mr. Bhabha said that there was general agreement with the view that, if India were to continue to import essential food requirements and also the minimum reguirements of capital goods, industrial raw materials and consumer goods, she will require another Rs. 125/- to Rs. 150 crores per annum of foreign exchange in the course of the next few years.

EFFFECTS OF PARTITION

This figure does not, of course, take into account the loss of our export trade as a result of the partition which has already been placed at about Rs. 25 crores. To this figure should be added the charges to be paid on account of our invisible imports—which we can place roughly at Rs. 45 crores. "The total of these figures comes to about Rs. 200 to 225 crores.

This is a measure of the deficit in our international balance of payments a portion of this deficit will no doubt be met by the sterling released, and and the annual interest on the portion of these balances that will be funded and our new import policy may also be expected to reduce our non-essential imports by about Rs. 25 crores. This leaves us with a deficit of about Rs. 100 crores. It should be our aim to meet a substantial portion of this deficit by increased exports and re-exports and our target for them must therefore be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 75. crores.

EXPLORE CURRENT PROSPECTS

Two: Having laid down our target, we should systematically explore, in the light of the latest political events in this country and current prospects of international trade,

(A) The potentialities for the expansian of the exports of those commodities as can find a ready market abroad only if we can organise the trade in these commodities on up-to-date lines, and, secondly,

(B) the potentialities of our existing markets vacated by the Axis powers and of hitherto comparatively underdeveloped markets like South America, East Africa and some of the Central European countries.

In other words, a systematic programme for the expansion of our exports must involve a defeated factual survey of the export potentialities of the commodities already produced in this country and on intensive commercial investigation into the potentialities of new markets for exports.

MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORT

Mr. Bhabha said: "The export list before the war would show that the greater part of the value of our exports in pre-war years was accounted for by half-a-dozen commodities, like raw jute, jute manufacture, raw and waste cotton, tea oilseeds, hides and skins.

The rest of our export scheduled was composed of a large number of other items important in themselves and capable of considerable expansion under proper organisation and with the necessary assistance and encouragement. The last world war has considerably altered the pattern of our export trade. Some manufactures e. g., cotton manufactures have gained enormously at the expense of agricultural commodities, but despite all these changes, the predominant position held by the first half-a-dozen exports still remains unimpared. It follows that any realistic assessment of our export strength must take account of two factors:—

(1) FIRSTLY, how far can our position in the staple exports be maintained on the pre-war basis.

(2) SECONDLY, what is the scope for increasing the exports of numerous other commodities of a miscellaneous type which are undoubtedly important and useful to the outside world and in the aggregate can fetch a large amount of foreign exchange.

EXCELLENT DOLLAR EARNERS

Under this head I would make a special mention of the following categories of commodities, which, as far as I can see, be excellent "dollar earners.":—

(1) Handmade carved and inlaid woodworks, including wooden toys; (2) Brass art wares; (3) Enamel wares; (4) Ivory carvings; (5) Cotton and silk embroidery; (6) Gold and silver embroidered goods; (7) Filogree works of all other kinds; (8) Coir and coir products; (9) Lac and lac producers: etc.

This list is purely illustrative and it is only a detailed survey that can disclose the full "export potentialities" of this miscellaneous group of commodities.

SEARCH FOR NEW MARKETS

Mr. Bhabha referred to the prospect of new markets and said: "Search for them will involve a specialised type of commercial intelligence and investigation to which my Ministry attaches the greatest importance. This is not a matter entirely for dilettantes or diplomats, and patient and intensive research in constant collaboration with local business and industry will be necessary in all the new markets that we seek to explore. The most fruitful direction in which our export trade can expand would be in regard to the comparatively cheaper grade manufactured goods in which countries like Japan specialised before the war, and it would seem to me that given the necessary organisation, we should not find it difficult to get a footing in the markets which have been vacated by Japan and to a lesser extent by Germany. The following countries deserve the immediate attention of our exports:—

(1) FIRST: South-East Asian Group: consisting of Indonesia Malaya, Siam and the other South-Eastern countries.

(2) SECONDLY: Middle Eastern Countries: Including Egypt.

(3) THIRDLY: South American Countries (particularly Brazil and Argentina) and East African territories).

(4) FOURTHLY: Central Asian countries through land routes.

The importance of these land-locked countries of Asia is very often overlooked, because they are at present remote and distant from us. But we must not forget that they are neighbours, and with a little effort we can develop a sizeable volume of most useful re-export trade which will prove to be another excellent 'dollar-earner."

OBJECT OF EXPORT TRADE

After explaining the volume of the export and the necessity of increasing this volume, Mr. Bhabha suggested canalising the export trade in such a manner that "it subserves the basic requirements of our commercial policy which are to obtain for our country, its essential food requirements as long as it must import its food from abroad, and its minimum requirements of capital goods, industrial raw materials and essential consumer goods. The countries that can supply us with these requirements will need our exports in payment for their supplies except in so far as any limited measure of multi-convertibility permits us to divert the proceeds from our exports from one country to another."

Mr. Bhabha thought that co-operation between Government and the Trade was of vital consequence in the matter of the organisation of the export trade "in those sectors of our economy where we desire to have access to new markets or to capture new lines of export business."

"Government can provide only the conditions under which a vigorous export drive can be initiated and sustained but the drive must come from the Trade itself. Private enterprise must justify itself. Apart from the provision of a well organised Consular and commercial Intelligence Services, the precise manner in which Government can come to the assistance of the less organised sections of our export trade is a matter for very careful consideration and can be fully worked out only in consultation with our trade and industry.

TWO DIRECTIONS

There are, however, two important directions in which, in my judgement, urgent action by the trade is necessary and in the interests of the country as a whole Government must ensure that such action is taken without any delay. Refer to the problems of:—

(1) The consolidation of the unorganised sections of our export trade into one or more well-knit associations which can function as organised units in the actual business of trading with foreign countries, A multiplicity of small units is singularly unsuited to the promotion of our exports in our existing markets;

(2) The establishment of a Trade Research Organisation on the lines of BETRO (British Export Trade Research Organisation.)

(3) The establishment of a suitable Trade Organisation for the extension of financial and other facilities to the unorganised sections of an export trade. It is quite likely that such an institution will require considerable assistance from Government that is a matter of detail, and the important question is to get general agreement as to the appropriate structure [illegible] of such organisation.

DOMESTIC NEEDS

Mentioning difficulties in the way of a vigorous export drive, Mr. Bhabha said in the first place, the question of priority between the claims of the domestic and the export markets will have to be settled at a high level. We cannot possibly starve the domestic market in order to create surpluses for diversion to foreign countries any more than we can give absolute priority to the domestic market. An appropriate balance between the rival claims of the domestic and the foreign markets will have to be struck—and this, as you will appreciate can only be done at a level at which policy decisions are usually taken.

INCREASE PRODUCTION

Secondly, we must remember that if we have to meet the requirements of the home market, albeit partially, we may not have enough of surplus left in many lines of our export trade to cater for the needs of the export market, unless we can increase our production. This of course, is the basic problem of the present day economy on which I have emphasised more than once during the last few months. Indeed, the problem of allocation of priority as between the competing claims of the domestic and the export markets will not arise at all if we can increase our production sufficiently to satisfy the needs of both. But if such increase is only very limited or spasmodic, a difficult problem of choice of policy will arise. Many different considerations will have to be carefully weighed against one another and an empirical decision taken on the basis of a rough and ready judgement of value as to the relative importance of the domestic consumption and foreign exports. But we must remember that in a time of scarcity such a choice between the vital claims of the present and the future has always to be made. This was the choice with which Bolshevic Russia was confronted for one whole decade after the end of World War 1 and this is the choice that again faces the whole war-devastated Europe and countries further afield like ours.

THE PRICE FACTOR

Lastly, we must remember that it is neither the volume nor quality of goods that sells them in a foreign market. In order to sell we must be able to part with our goods at a competitive price, a simple truism which even many hardheaded businessmen like you are sometimes apt to forget As long as the sellers' market of the immediate post-war years persisted, price was a matter of small concern —but we cannot obviously base our long-term policy on the assumption that the fast crumbling sellers' market of the present will persist indefinitely. If, therefore, our export drive is not to be a two years' excursion into the unknown or a temporary adventure, we must bring our export prices within the orbit of the competitive system. This is a subject eminently suited for long-term research and investigation and one of the main function of an organisation like an Indian B.E.T.R.O. would be to undertake systematic studies into the all-important questions about the quality and prices of our exportable commodities.

WAR TIME RESTRICTIONS

Earlier, the Commerce Minister reviewed the fundamental policy underlying the wartime restrictions on India's export trade, which canalised as to "deprive the enemy countries of access to our resources and to increase the war potential of the Allied belligerents to the maximum." He said "Since the eid of 1944, and more so from the middle of 1945, the export control became an increasingly important weapon in the anti-inflationary armour of Government and the justification for the continued maintenance of export control was increasingly based on the necessity for checking the inflationary forces in operation in our domestic economy."

Referring to the unfulfilled expectation of financing essential requirements of imports of food, plant and equipment for replacement and development purposes out of the accumulated sterling balances or out of other sources of foreign exchange the Commerce Minister said: "The sterling releases to which the U. K. Government have recently agreed fall woefully short of our requirements, and although prospects of an international loan of adequate dimensions cannot be altogether ruled out, it must be evident to all of you that we must strive to solve our exchange difficulties out of our current earnings of foreign currency—particularly of hard currency.

PROBLEM OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

"It follows that the problem of our foreign exchange will have the same dominating influence on our external trade in the next two or three years as was exercised on our export and import policies during the war years from 1940 to 1945 by the compelling necessities of economic warfare in other words, our commercial policy in the immediate future must be governed by the ruling consideration that we must so direct and canalise our external trade as to maximise our foreign exchange resources. For it is on these that we must ultimately rely for the maintenance and expansion of our productive capacity. High-grade technical ability, specialised materials and mechanised equipment can be obtained only from abroad and particularly from the hard currency countries."

BR. OFFICERS FOR INDIA

Military Mission Reaches Agreement In London

LONDON, Nov. 7 (U.P.I.): General Sir Rob Lockhart Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, Mr. H. M. Patel, Defence Secretary of India, Major-General Cariappa had been in conference this morning at the India House discussing the final draft agreement for the British military mission for India. The "United Press of India' understands that the agreement will be initialled to-morrow

Individuals taking part in the talks are strictly avoiding any contact with the public and the Press. It is, however, understood that the number of British officers being negotiated for runs in several hundreds. It is believed that the term of the joint service mission will stipulate a three-years period in the first instance and thereafter annual arrangements will be made. Emoluments of the officers will, it is stated, be on a higher scale than the British Services, from which they will be deputed to serve in India.

An impression has been created here that direct political issues are not being decided at the moment. One of the most important questions that seem to have been engaging the attention of the negotiations is whether India should have the right to invite military missions from countries outside the British Commonwealth. The general trend of opinion is that this question can be decided only at the highest political level. The matter is considered academic as long as India does not decide to leave the Empire.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 12, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 25, 1366.
Parsi: Khordad 7, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-43 a.m. Sunset: 6-02 p.m.
Hightide: 09-19, 22-06. Lowtide: 03-07, 15-51.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS: Reception to Dr. Holmes at the Taj Mahal Hotel today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Prof. C. N. Vakil to preside.

Meeting at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi today at 7 p.m. when Shri Pt. Rushimitra Shastriji will lecture on Divali Parva.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. D. C. Amin will lecture on 'Junagadh and Kashmir by Astrological Point of View" at 4 p.m. and Y. K. Pradhan on "Saturn Mars Conjunction's Effects" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Swami Prempuri Maharaj on "Jagatchitra" at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday).

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT STAFF FEDERATION: Meeting of the General Council will be held at 3 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge to discuss the questions of Revision of Pay-Scales, establishment of Whitley Councils.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Rajguru Dhurendraji Shastri will lecture today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in Samaj Mandir.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Law of Retribution" is the subject for today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN UNION, VILE PARLE: Music concert by Sri K. V. Krishna Bhagavathar of Palghat with suitable accompaniments at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle East, 5 p.m.

"C" WARD VIDYARTHI MANDAL: General Body Meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the Ideal High School (Magan Baug, C. P. Tank Road), for passing Constitution and for the election of President and Working Committee members

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty to mobilise opinion for relief and rehabilitation of the refugees

SRI SUBRAMANYA SAMAJ MATUNGA (G.I.P.): Skanthashashti Mahotsavam from Thursday the 13th to Wednesday the 19th November at the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Sadhu Sri Murugadas is participating.

SALES TAX TRIBUNAL

The Sales Tax Tribunal, Bombay Province, has temporarily shifted its office to 'Wakefield House (First Floor), Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay and communications intended for the Tribunal should be forwarded to that address till further notice.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 10-11-47:—Scattered showers are likely in Desh, Mawal and the Bombay Karnatak. Isolated showers are also likely in the Hyderabad State.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Dry weather mainly over the Region

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 9.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Mamman 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 8-45 Geetgurjari: Khabardarni Krutio 9-0 G. J. Watve (Bhavgeeten) 9-15 Wamanrao Sadolikar (Shudh Sarang) 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 Todicne Prasar M Musical feature written and produced by B. R. Deodhar 12-15 p.m. Manik Dadarkar (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Jagannathbuwa Pandarpurkar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4.20 Waamnrao Sadolikar (Multani) 4-50 Sardar Gulraja Thumri) 5-0 Hazara Singh (Guitar) (Palasi) 5-15 Gamat Jammat Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-15 G. J. Watve (Bhavgeet and Bhajan) 6-30 Sardar Gul Raja (Dadra) 6-45 Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charity School Party (Gujarati Geeto) 7-0 Wamanrao Sadolikar (Gauri) 7-15 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 7-30 G. T Tilak (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Nav-Kavita Programme of modern Marathi Poems 8-45 Parnero Feature in Gujarati 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 News (R)

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m (7,249 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Saz Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Shingul 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 Charity School Garba Party 8-15 G. J. Watve (Bhavgeet and Abhang) 9-0 G. T. Tilak (Vocal) 10-0 Manik Dadarkar (Vocal) 10-20 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar (Vocal)

Socialist Drive For Blankets

One thousand blanket drive initiated by the Socialist Party is well responded to by the citizens of Bombay. So far the Party has collected more than 100 blankets and more than Rs. 2,000. It is hoped that citizens of Bombay would contribute generously to make the Party's drive a success.

CITY FRAME-MAKER DISCHARGED

Signature To Arrest Warrant Illegible

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Homi D. Mistry, a frame-maker at Princess Street, against whom the Resident Magistrate of Karachi nad issued a non-bailable warrant, under Section 500" was ordered to be discharged by Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court before whom he was placed.

The defence contention was that the Magistrate's signature on the warrant and the Karachi seal were illegible and that the warrant was vague as Sec. 500, did not clarify under which Penal Code he was charged

The Magistrate accepted the last contention about the vagueness of the Section and ordered the release of Mistry.

MILLOWNERS, AGENTS AND MANAGER IN TROUBLE

Alleged To Have Contravened Cloth Control Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For alleged breach of the Cloth Control Order three millowners, agents and manager of the Shri Ram Mill were arrested by the C.I.D. on Friday. They were released on bail the same evening by Mr. J. M Barrot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court.

The arrested persons are Bhogilal Laherchand, Popatlal Bhicachand, Navindram J. Bajaj, and Walter Hughes, the manager of the mill

It was revealed by the police that about the middle of April last Mr. Vasanji Gopaldas, a city Cloth Merchant had purchased a bale of dhoties from J. Babulal, a quota-holder. It was found later that the bale contained only 160 dhoties instead of 170 as required by the regulations

Inquiries revealed that the dhoties were the products of the Shree Ram Mills, and had been delivered to Mr Babulal sometime in March When taken delivery of by Mr. Vasanji the bale was alleged to have been in a "mill-packed condition" and had been delivered by the mill with 160 pairs of dhoties only. This being against the textile regulations, the police were informed and the accused were arrested.

Breach Of Rationing Order Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Asaria Ratansi, a shop-keeper at Nagpada, and his servant Babubhai Damji were arrested by the police on Friday for alleged breach of the Rationing Order. They were later released by the police on a bail of Rs. 500 each. Their bail period was extended by Mr M. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon Court to-day.

It was revealed by the police that the shop of the accused was raided and an unauthorised stock of eight paylees of rice was seized. The rice was stated to have been purchased by the second accused from an unknown store.

MOTOR CAR ABLAZE

Half-A-Dozen Fire Engines Fight Flames

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A huge ball of fire burning on the City's main thoroughfare Hornby Road at mid-day today caused considerable consternation in the area, a few yards away from Victoria Terminus.

The owner of a four-seater Riley car, left his automobile parked in front of Messrs. Excelsior Drapers Ltd., and went on a business errand The engine, it is said, may not have been switched off. The chugging engine was set afire by a leak in the carburettor according to motorist who came to the spot when the entire automobile was a mass of fire The Fire-Brigade was informed and soon half-a-dozen fire engines came clanging to the spot and extinguished the blaze.

LT. COL. GAJENDRAGADKAR PASSES AWAY

Principal Of Siddhartha College And Commandant Of Bombay Home Guards

BOMBAY, Nov. 8, (API): Lt. Col. Principal A. B. Gajendragadkar died of heart failure at 7-40 a.m. today.

The late Mr. Gajendragadkar was the principal of the Siddhartha College right from its start. He was also the Commandant of the Bombay Home Guards.

As usual he had been for his morning walk along with his young son. All of a sudden he felt pain in the chest and could not go further. He immediately sat in a victoria and wanted to go home. When he reached his house he felt he could not climb the stairs and therefore he asked the victoria to take him to the Swastik League Office.

After he reached there he was conscious for two minutes He met his other son who was there and had a talk with him for about two minutes after which he collapsed and never regained consciousness. He was attended to by Dr. Kamat who was on the spot and Dr. Vad who came after a few minutes but they found life extinct

The funeral will start from the Swastik League Office, Vithalbhai Patel Road at 5-30 p.m.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The fifteenth anniversary of the Billawar Association was celebrated on 2nd November at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Mr. N. S. Gubbi, Mrs. Sarojabai Gubbi distributed the prizes on the occasion. Speeches were made congratulating the Association for the beneficial work carried on by it. Mr. Gubbi expressed great satisfaction at the useful work which the Association has been doing all these years. He suggested that the Association should endeavour to start schools for giving training in various vocations and an industrial school for women and approach Government for aid to these institutions.

Mrs. Sarojabai Gubbi gave a donation of Rs. 200 to the Association.

A social drama, dances and athletic feats were held at the close of the function

DIWALI CONCESSIONS

The Government of Bombay has suspended the early-closing provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act for certain classes of shops for the Diwali holidays from November 10 to 15.

The shops concerned are Sweetmeat shops; shops selling fireworks, flower shops; cloth shops including tailoring establishments; fruit shops, provision shops; shops selling perfumery; shops selling account books, Jewellery shops; shops selling leather goods; hair cutting saloons; washing companies and shops dealing in Brass, German Silver and Copper utensils

KURUKSHETRA CAMP

Dr Behram Mehta, Ph.D., who worked at the Kurukshetra Refugee Camp until recently, will give an account of the work that is being done there in the Camp at a meeting convened by the Bombay Women's Relief Committee at the Secretariat at 3-30 p.m on Monday (November 10.)

NEED FOR NATIONAL CONSCRIPTION

B.P.C.C. Chief Presents Indian Union Flag To Congress Sevikas & Kumarikas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The flag of the Indian Union was presented to the Congress Sevika and Kumarika Dal this evening by Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at a colourful ceremony held at the Robert Money High School. Mr. Patil reminded the volunteers that only up to a short while ago the flag had been the symbol of our struggle for freedom, but now it was the flag of independent country, and it was their duty to defend it from all danger. To meet the disturbances like those happening in Kashmir the younger generation should prepare themselves, and national conscription should be introduced immediately, he added.

ANTI-CORRUPTION LEAGUE

Appeal For Volunteers

Mr. Sorab P. Patel, Secretary of the People's Anti-Corruption League writes:—

"It is the patriotic duty of every citizen of Bombay to come forward and help the League in crushing black marketing and corruption which is so rampant in the city today. A Volunteer Corp has been formed by the People's Anti-Corruption League and enrolment forms for the same will be available at the following centres from Thursday the 30th October:—

1. Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Girgaum. 2. From All District Ward Congress Committee Offices. 3. All India Trade Union Congress, R. L. Trust Building, Opera House. 4. All India National Trade Union Congress, Government Gate Road, Parel 5. Bombay Students' Congress 42, Kennedy Bridge. 6. Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Conference. 7. All-India Hindu Mahasabha Office, Girgaum. 8. Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Town Hall. 9. Head Office of the People's Anti-Corruption League, Municipal Building, Hornby Road.

Forms are to be sent, duly filled in and signed, to the Secretary of the People's Anti-Corruption League who will inform selected candidates in due course, when special badges and instructional booklet will be given A short course of instructional training will also be imparted. The Volunteer Corp is open to both men and women over the age of seventeen.

FOR ATTENTION OF PETROL DEALERS

It has been brought to the notice of the Authorities that some petrol dealers issue petrol at the rate of one gallon per unit on the assumption that the value of the unit is reduced by 50 per cent. The assumption is not correct. The value of the unit remains the same i.e. each unit is equal to two gallons. It is, therefore, an offence to issue less petrol than the face value of the coupons which have been revalidated and presented by the Motor Vehicle Owners for encashment at the petrol pumps.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 8, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st Nov. 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.). on 8th Nov. 1947:—

Allahabad 90 59 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 86 72 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 92 70 0 0 minus 0.4, Colombo 86 73 0 0 minus 3.8, Cuttack 90 72 0 0 minus 0.8, Delhi nil, Lahore 92 55 0 0 0, Madras 93 76 0 0 minus 4.7, Nagpur 88 64 0 0 —, Patna 89 63 0 0 minus 0.1, Pesnawar 81 54 0 0 0, Poona 91 62 0 0 minus 0.5, Shillong 70 39 0 0 minus 0.90.

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes: Use our Ayuvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting up to 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2-8 If more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3-8. If almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5.

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days application of the medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims Doctors, Kavirajas and advertisers Price Rs 2-8 for 6 days.

Kishore Ram,
No 74, P. O. Surtya, Dist. Hazaribagh.

SINGLES TABLE UNDECIDED

Parsi Gymkhana Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Men's Singles title at the Parsi Gymkhana Invitation Table Tennis Tournament has been left in an intriguing position as the result of Khan, Khanchand and Dady Kapadia, the then leaders in a field of nine have so far lost two matches each. In the final reckoning the number of game and even the number of points may have to be considered.

Khan went down tamely to Khanchand this afternoon largely as the result of the winner's better defence and a consistent attack. Khan often found himself on the wrong foot and in position either to defend or attack.

Motiwalla of whom much was expected won a comfortable victory over the elder Kapadia but surprisingly lost to Baliga who survived two match points to score four points in a row.

The results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

A H Khan beat D H Kapadia 19-21 21-19 21-17; lost to H M Khanchand 16-21 16-21. O Dyer beat K N S Narayanan 21-16 9-21 21-17; lost to D H Kapadia 6-21 16-21. S N Motiwalla beat K H Kapadia 21-19 21-19; lost to B P Baliga 17-21 21-15 20-22. K S Cooper w.o. B P Baliga; lost to K H Kapadia 12-21 15-21 P S Varde beat K N S Narayanan 21-18 21-19; lost to H M Khanchand 21-14 19-21 9-21.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

E Bocarro beat M K Dadyburjor 21-11 21-16; lost to G Nasikwalla 11-21 14-21. M Gajendrasinh beat M K Dadyburjor 22-20 21-6; lost to M Brodie 9-21 19-21

JUNIORS SINGLES

O Dyer beat B A Laljee 21-11 21-15. B S Cooper beat J N Sidhwa 22-20 21-16. J K Umrigar beat B A Laljee 21-17 21-17. B S Cooper beat B A Laljee 23-21 21-19. R M Khatau beat O Dyer 21-17 14-21 21-17. R M Khatau beat J H Sidhwa 21-9 21-14.

MEN'S DOUBLES

K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia beat P S Varde and K N S Narayanan 21-15; 21-17; w.o. A H Khan and J S Patkar. P K Chaubal and R M Khatau lost to A H Khan and J S Patkar 15-21 14-21; lost to O Dyer and H M Khanchand 19-21 21-23. P S Varde and K N S Narayanan lost to M E Ghasvala and S N Motiwalla 18-21, 18-21; lost to A H Khan and J S Patkar 21-16 14-21 13-21.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

G Nasikwalla and E Bocarro beat B Cama and M K Dadyburjor 17-21 21-16 21-18. M. Brodie and M Gajendrasinh beat D Sethna and M Ghasvala 21-19 20-22 21-16; beat B Cama and M K Dadyburjor 23-21 21-15.

MIXED DOUBLES

D H Kapadia and Dhun Sethna beat O Dyer and Enid Bocarro 21-13 21-13; lost to A H Khan and Mabel Brodie 17-21 21-17 19-21; lost to K S Cooper and Meera Gajendrasinh 19-21 25-27. M E Ghasvala and Banoo Cama beat A H Khan and Mabel Brodie 21-11 21-14; lost to H M Khanchand and Gool Nasikwalla 13-21 16-21; lost to K S Cooper and Meera Gajendrasinh 13-21 21-14 16-21.

Don Hits Century Against Victoria

ADELAIDE, Nov. 7 (Reuter). Don Bradman, showing his brilliant form, today scored exactly 100—his 99th century in first class cricket and helped South Australia to finish the second day of their Sheffield Shield Match against Victoria at the Adelaide Oval, 238 runs behind with eight wickets in hand.

When bad light ended play for the day, South Australia had scored 202 for two wickets in reply to Victoria's first innings total of 440.

The Victorian innings ended before lunch, the remaining wickets falling for 80 runs, but not before Don Fothergill had scored his maiden century in first class cricket. He was dropped before he had reached his 100, but was out shortly afterwards for 103, having batted two and a half hours and hit ten fours.

South Australia made a bad start when B. D. Nichols, who scored a century against the Indians, was out for four. Bradman then joined R. J. Craig, who was dropped when all went on to score 39 (not out). but Bradman after reaching 100 was out flew to Ian Johnson. Victoria's spin bowler

FESTIVAL CRICKET FOR QAID-I-AZAM FUND

KARACHI, November 8. (A.P.I.)- A three-day festival cricket match in aid of the Quaid-i-Azam Relief Fund under the patronage of Sheikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Governor of Sind, will be played here on November 4, 5 and 6.

Bombay Race Results

BELGAUM PLATE—(Div. I)—6 Furs.

M|s. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's KHALIF 8-7 Jones .. 1
Major A. Svamvur's ALL OUT 8-7 Davis 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's AZAD HIND 8-7 Khade .. 3
Mr. G. R. Kolte's AMRIT 8-7 Damodar 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 1|2 l, Sh. hd., hd.
Time: 1 mt. 17 2|5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for places.
Trainer: Dinshaw.

BELGAUM PLATE—(Div. II)—6 Furs

Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-7 Jagdish 1
Mr. Wajih Kitabi's BOLD BANDIT 8-7 Khade 2
Mr N. G. Peermahomed's NIZAMUDDIN 8-7 Sumersingh .. 3
M|s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's LA JAWAB 8-7 Kheemsingh 4
Not Run: Khushroo.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Neck. 1 1/2 lengths
Time: 1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 35 for win and Rs 15, 19 and 23 for places.
Trainer: Buckley.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr G A Jasdanwalla's TORRENT 8-10 Amir A 1
Mrs. S M Mody's S.O.S. 8-12 R Mulla 2
Mrs. Fatma M Javeri and Mr. S Bundali's BOSWELL 7-11 Mullsingh 3
Mr. Chandulal J Shah's KHILOUNA 9-6 Y Antoo 4
Not run: Court Dancer, Golden Memory and Dilruba.
Won by: 2 lengths, Short head, 1/2 length.
Time. 1 minute 18 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 26 and Rs. 53.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE SION PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-13 Jones 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 8-9 Damodar 2
Mr Zito's BANSHEE 8-1 Eude 3
Mr A S Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-2 Cunningham 4
Not run: Aalam Bano.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Short head, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22
Trainer: E A Forsyth.

THE SION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Idar's IMPERATOR 9-1 West 1
Mr Rafi's MADURI 8-13 N Dar .. 2
Mr Noshir M Patel's NICOTINE 8-12 Kheemsingh 3
Mr R J Gazdar's GAME BID 8-0 Virsingh 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 lenghts, 6 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 21 and Rs. 20
Trainer: Marrable.

THE H. C. CLIFTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. A L Hutson's QUALITY 8-8 Damodar 1
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PARTING SUMMER 8-1 Jagdish 2
Mrs. Habib I. Rahimtoola's JESTING PILATE 8-10 Taylor 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's FLYING HOME 9-4 Davis 4
All ran.
Won by: Neck, 2 1/2 lengths, 3 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 131. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 20 and Rs. 21
Trainer: P Rylands.

THE PALITANA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A S Motabhoy's FIND OUT 8-0 Taylor 1
Mr W W Egerton's NEAR IMAGE 9-0 West 2
Messrs Chandulal J Shah and M H Ahmedbhoy's RIM JHIM 7-11 Y Antoo 3
Major A Svamvur's SAME AGAIN 8-12 Davis 4
Not run: Full House and Himalaya.
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: J Thompson.

THE RATNAGIRI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's MY PET 9-1 Jagdish 1
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's LOTUS 8-1 R Bhosle 2
Mrs. W L Meier's ST. ETIENNE 8-2 U G Sheikh 3
Mr I G Gajjar's BRIOCHE 8-2 J Bhosle 4
Not run: Mon Ami.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: Buckley.

INDIAN TEAM FOR RANGOON

International Weight Lifting Contest

CALCUTTA, November 8. (A.P.I.). The first Indo-Burma International Weight Lifting Contest will be held on November 16 in Rangoon. The Indian team will leave Calcutta by air on November 14 to participate in the contest.

The Bengal Amateur Weight Lifters' Association announces that the Indian team will consist of the following:

BANTAM WEIGHT: N. K. Apte (Bombay), K. S. Narayan (Tanjore, Madras).

FEATHER WEIGHT: D. P. Mony (Madras), Khagen Das (Bengal).

LIGHT WEIGHT: K. Hariharan (Bombay), Joseph Aleck (Bengal).

HEAVY WEIGHT: D. R. Gopal (Andhra, Madras), Hem Mukerji (Bengal).

OFFICIALS: Mr. H. N. Kabasi, Manager and Judge and Mr. N. G Mukerji, Assistant Manager.

Canada's Exports To India Continue

MONTREAL, Nov. 8. (Reuter). Despite India's ban on unessential goods from Canada to save dollars, shipments to date to India exceeded those of other years.

The greatest increase was in flour. Since the arrival of the first ship some months ago approximately 50,000 tons have been sent.

Shipment of newsprint was despite the recent drop in tonnage with the begining of the ban a few weeks ago.

Automobile exports are high and other luxury items are near new export records

WINTER NEEDS OF REFUGEES

Dr. Mehta's Plea For Timely Contribution Of Clothing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Director-General of Health Government of India, speaking at the Green's said that they had conqured cholera, small pox and malaria but if nourishing diet and warm clothing were not provided to the refugees from the Punjab they would have to undergo great hardships and privations during the forthcoming winter.

Tracing the history of the Punjab disturbances, Dr. Mehta said that if Government had atleast 2,000 military trucks at their disposal the migration problem would have been smoothened and the refugees would not have gone through such hardships and deprivations.

The Supreme Commander in whose control these military lorries were lying, did not give importance to the Punjab situation. He added that recently they were able to procure the services of some lorries though belated.

The Director-General related how the Government sent by air medical aid, milk and other help to refugees. He thanked Col. Sokhey and his colleagues for supplying cholera vaccine in time.

He pointed that out of 40 lakhs refugees the Government was able to absorb nearly 25 to 30 lakhs into agricultural occupations. A small number had gone over to various provinces and they had to tackle the problem of the remaining five lakhs of refugees particularly coming from the urban areas.

Sundari Bhavanani as 'love' reconciles Hindu and Muhammedan friends after they have parted in the ballet 'Phool' which the Indian National Culture Centre is presenting at the St. Xavier's College Hall on the 10th and 11th November.

DIVISION OF AIR EQUIPMENT

Deal To Both Sides Should Be Fair, Says Pakistan

KARACHI, Nov. 8, (A.P.I.): A Press Communique issued by the Pakistan Ministry of Defence today, said: "It has been decided to set up a Joint Equipment Committee to assist the speedy division of equipment between the air forces of Pakistan and India. The Committee will be empowered to visit depots in either Dominion, to ensure that instructions for the division of equipment are being properly and fairly implemented.

It will be recalled that an equitable division of equipment between the two Dominions was agreed to by the air force Sub-Committee in New Delhi of which Air Vice-Marshal Perry Keene, Air Vice-Marshal Command Royal Pakistan Airforce was the Chairman and Group Captain Janjua and King-Commander Asghar Khan, representatives of Pakistan. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were approved by the Armed Forces Reconstitution Committee and confirmed by the Joint Defence Council.

Emphasising the necessity of fair dealings to both sides in this essential task, Air Headquarters, Pakistan have instructed all station commanders to ensure that all personnel of Pakistan Air Force accord facilities to the R.I.A.F. representatives for the movement of equipment which has been allotted to India and is held in R.P.A.F. Stations"

Egyptian Cabinet To Be Reshuffled

CAIRO, Nov. 8 (Reuter). A reshuffle of the Egyptian Cabinet is expected to take place after the opening of the 23rd Session of the Egyptian Parliament next Wednesday, according to the Egyptian newspaper "Akhbar el Yom."

Abdul Maguid Badr Pasha, Minister of Finance, will be among those affected, the Paper said.

The opening of Parliament by King Farouk will not be marked by the traditional pageantry owing to the cholera epidemic

The king has decided to drive to Parliament in a car escorted by a jeep-borne Guard instead of driving in State in the guilded royal coach escorted by mounted detachments of the Royal Bodyguard.

Music's Fatal Charm

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5 (API). Musical ecstasy has cost the lives of two young men in Banares—the city of temples and songs—according to an interesting news received here.

It is reported one Abdullah Sah was listening to a 'Kawaali' sung by the famous Kawaal' of Bhopal, Abdullah. During the recitation of the lines 'ashi'ki imtiyaz kya janes, farke naso niyaz kya jane Love knows no distinction It makes no difference between the lover and the beloved), young Abdullah Sah fell into ecstasy and breathed his last in that moment of bliss. When his friend, young Sardar Sah, heard of the news, he rushed to see his friend and dropped dead at his side with these last words: 'I have lost love of life after you have gone.'

The funeral procession of the two friends was taken out together the next daly.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

DOUG'S PRIZE ROLE

Writing of DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR., last week. and his rise to fame from the time of his first appearance as a lanky youth in "Stephen Steps Out," I observed that apart from his role of one of the 'halfways' in OUTWARD BOUND, he had played no part to justify his dramatic talents. I must confess to a lapse of memory on my part in making the statement, for I can now recall three roles in which he was outstanding.

Of the three parts, I would give pride of place to his fine characterisation of the mad Czar Peter in the British film "Catharine The Great," which was reissued not so long ago and in which ELIZABETH BERGNER, the German star, at one time boosted as a genius, played the young Catharine. Doug's interpretation of his role was indeed masterly. He made of Peter, a sadist slowly going out of his mind, rather than the fool that SAM JAFFE made of him in the garish Hollywood version called "The Scarlett Empress." In this, yet another German, the seductive MARLENE DIETRICH portrayed the Czar.

TWO OTHER PARTS

The two other roles in which the junior Fairbanks shone, were as Rupert of Hentzan in "The Prisoner of Zenda" and as Rudolph in the film version of Murger's "Vie de Boheme", popularly known as "La Boheme."

What memories those two films recall! How many of you remember Rex Ingram's silent version of the Ruritanian romance in which LEWIS STONE played the dual roles of Rudolf Rassendyll and King Rudolf, enacted in the subsequent version by RONALD COLMAN; BARBARA LA MARR portrayed the Princess Flavia, later played by MADELEINE CARROLL, and RAMON NOVARRO, just then beginning his film career, took the part which fell to the lot of Doug Jr. in the talkie version. It is significant that both Novarro and Fairbanks Jr., shone in the villainous Hentzan role, though both played heroes for the most part.

Recollection of the silent "La Boheme," brings back to mind the dashing JOHN GILBERT as Rudolph opposite the Mimi of LILIAN GISH—or was it RENNEE ADOREE? Even a film critic's memory gets rusty sometimes, particularly if he has to strain it back through the years to his childhood days! In the talkie version, GERTRUDE LAWRENCE and Doug Jr. made excellent foils, with the death-bed scene in which Mimi finally gives up her ghost, standing out in memory.

IRENE VANBRUGH

How many of you remember seeing Gertrude Lawrence as Amanda opposite NOEL COWARD'S Elyot in his comedy "Private Lives" on the West End stage? Coward later replaced himself with LAURENCE OLIVIER who was then right at the start of his stage and screen career. What a far cry from the Sir Laurence Olivier of to-day, with such productions to his credit as HENRY V on the screen, and KING LEAR and OEDIPUS REX on the stage and yet another ambitious film adaptation of a Shakespearean play, HAMLET, under way.

Talking of the stage, reminds me of that fine character actress, IRENE VANBRUGH, who played the mother of Catharine in "The Scarlett Empress." I can recall her on the boards of the New Theatre, during the war years, playing Queen Catharine of Braganza in GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S "In Good King Charles's Golden Days," described as "a history lesson in three scenes," in which the satirist had brought together Charles II, Isaac Newton, and George Fox as contemporaries!

Vanbrugh's Catharine sparkled, opposite the brilliant Charles of ERNEST THESIGER a fine actor and singularly unprepossessing man, the Newton of CECIL TROUNCER, and the Fox of HERBERT LOMAS.

DOUG AS CHARLES II

To go back to Fairbanks Jr., now comes the news that he has formed his own producing company and has just completed a film called THE EXILE, which is another of those Charles II romantic legends dealing with the king's last days prior to his restoration. According to Doug's own statement, he has tried to combine in the role, "a legitimacy of character and performance together with the 'feats of fantasy' the mass public appears to want from me."

There is no objection to his feats—if only he would try less to imitate in these, his father of renowned memory. I, personally, would welcome seeing him in remakes of two of his father's costume pictures—"The Iron Mask" and "The Three Musketeers." I am certain that he would make a fine D'Artagnan provided he refrained from undue flamboyancy.

Incidentally, the Dumas drama is actually being remade with GENE KELLY as D'Artagnan! This will indeed be aflight of fancy far removed from Dumas's conception!

That's all till next week rolls around.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" every Friday (English pictures) and Saturday (Indian photoplays).

Labour Minister's reception to Asian Conference delegates at Delhi. Mr. Jagjivan Ram is greeting Lord Mountbatten.

GREAT STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE IN ASIA

Delhi Conference Countries To Report On National Programmes Of Action At Next Session

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): The Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation concluded to-day after passing resolutions on programme of action for the enforcement of social standards.

The resolutions stress that it is essential that the international standards for the protection of workers as embodied in conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference should be implemented as fully and as early as possible.

Although these standards are not in all cases immediately attainable by all Asian countries, it is important that effective steps should be taken for the progressive application of these standards.

One of the resolutions says that the recognition of the principle of freedom of association and the effective guarantee of the right to organise and to bargain collectively are indispensable for the improvement of labour standards and should be accepted by all Asian countries.

Other resolutions cover labour inspection, national programmes of action, labour standards, need for extension of the scope of existing labour legislation expect assistance by the I.L.O. and a request to Asian countries represented at the conference to submit periodical reports.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

The resolution on National Programme of Action says that each Asian country should prepare a National Programme of Action for a period of years consisting of proposals for the progressive application, by stages where necessary, of the existing International Labour Standards for submission to the Asian Regional Conference to be held in China in 1949.

In framing such programmes of action, regard should be paid to the decisions of the present conference and to the application and extension of the 48-hour week: the regulation and limitation of hours of work in establishments including plantations, to which the 48-hour week is not practicable of application; establishment of suitable wage fixing machinery: the provision of weekly rest periods, holidays with pay and the elimination of all forms of forced labour; promotion of industrial health and safety for workers; provision against risk brought about by employment injury, occupation diseases, sickness and involuntary unemployment and maternity protection; prohibition of night work for women and young persons; the regulation of the age of admission to employment, in particular, measures for promoting the elimination of child labour; and measures for the elimination of abuses associated with recruitment on labour.

SIX WEEKS' JOB DONE IN TWO WEEKS

Mr Pao Ca-Kuo, Chinese Government delegate, Mr. Cresson, Employers' delegate, Singapore, Mr. A. Roberts, Workers' Delegate, United Kingdom, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, representative of the Employers' Group on the Governing Body, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Workers' representative on the Governing Body, and Mr. J. E. P. Rens, Secretary-General paid tributes to the president, Mr. Jagjeevanram, for his conduct of the deliberations, which they pronounced to be an unqualified success.

Mr. Guildhaume Myruddin-Evans, Chairman of the Governing Body, said that the conference had finished in two weeks a six weeks' job.

Mr. Joshi said: "We know the difficulties of the countries in the Asiatic region. We know that at present they are far behind. Therefore, we are prepared to give some time to the Governments and employers to catch up with the world. But we shall never allow either the Government or the employers to impose permanently a lower standard of life on the people in Asia".

GREAT CAUSE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Mr. R. Rao, Counsellor to the I.L.O., read out a message from the Secretary-General of the I.L.O., Mr. Edward Phelan, congratulating the delegates on the results they had achieved. Mr. Phelan said: "The delegates of the Asian peoples, speaking with a full sense of the responsibilities which those people have for their future destiny, have affirmed their determination to pursue actively the great cause of social justice.

This manifestation of the determination of the Asian peoples will be of the greatest encouragement to the I.L.O., as a whole and to all who are striving to build that foundation of international cooperation which is indispensable for the achievement of better conditions of living for the peoples of the world as a whole".

THE REAL END IN VIEW

Mr. Jagjivanram, in his concluding remarks, said that in the contracted world of today, it was in the interests of the western countries themselves that the social standards in Asian countries were raised. The I.L.O.'s aim of improving the condition of the working classes was a means to an end: "The real end is to have a world devoid of conflicts, devoid of all exploitation, so that every individual may be free. The Asian countries which are now one by one attaining their freedom should recognise the fact that freedom has no meaning if it does not mean freedom for the individual. The resolutions of the conference, if given effect to, will go a great length towards contributing to that end".

5-Year Planning Of Labour Legislation

V. V. Giri Pleads For Amelioration Of Working Class

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): Mr. V. V. Giri, Government of India's Representative in Ceylon and an observer on behalf of the Government of India to the Asian Regional Conference of the I.L.O. in a broadcast from All-India Radio on "Labour Problems", said that it was to be confidently expected that the Independent Union of India with a Government of the people, for the people, by the people, as its fundamental basis would push on at the earliest possible opportunity, legislation for the amelioration of labour conditions so that the masses might realise that political emancipation was but a step towards complete salvation of the country.

The conditions of workers in Asia compared to those of the West, Mr. Giri added, were very poor and the standard of living in Asia must, therefore, be brought up to a correspondingly high level. Thus for a time these regional conferences would be necessary, although, of course, the international character of the Labour Movement should not be forgotten. Mere political independence had no value to the common man unless it was accompanied by the guarantee for him and his family the right to work and the right to live and other fundamental rights. While Asia was on its onward march towards political freedom, economic freedom, or freedom from want, for the masses must be guaranteed, without reservation. The Asian Regional Conference could do a great deal by making recommendations which would bring about conditions of work on par with those in the most progressive of Western countries.

The Tripartite Conference, he stated, must be recognised as part of the Labour policy of every country so that workers might be able to play their part in matters of policy. Besides providing good conditions of work, workers also require the higher satisfaction that by doing their work well, they were rendering a service to the community not as slaves to the system, but as free men. They must be further made to realize and appreciate that they had a voice in shaping the industry, stepping up production and securing world peace.

MINIMUM WAGE

Mr. Giri said that Labour Legislation must be planned so as to secure results within a period not exceeding five years. Minimum Wage Legislation was not only an urgent need for the well-being of the working classes in the country but was also one of the most important measures calculated to mitigate the rigours of industrial strife. This could be accomplished by bringing into existence Wage Boards. Mr. Giri pleaded for a reduction in the hours of work to 48 of all workers to whichever category they might belong placing the ideal of 40 hours' week to be achieved as early as possible, provision for a prescribed minimum standard of housing for industrial labourers and said that the State must take the financial responsibility for the maintenance of a system of social insurance by supplying out of public funds and contributions from employers.

SIMLA, NOV. 7. (A. P. I.): The Accountant General East Punjab has announced that persons to whom cheques were issued by the Accountant General Punjab, Lahore prior to 15th of August 1947 but which on account of disturbances could not be encashed at the Imperial Bank of India, Lahore should be forwarded under a registered cover to Mr R C Kirpe Accountant General Simla along with an application for payment indicating the treasury at which it is desired to receive it.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Anglo-Indian Virgin girl, 23, Matriculate, invites Matrimonial Correspondence c/o Mrs. Vaze, Shankarshet Mandir, Tardeo, Bombay 7. (7597)

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Diesel Engineers holding B.O.T. second class certificates to take charge of L.C.T. (4) fitted with 1000 B.H.P. Paxman Ricardo Engines. Only thoroughly experienced men need apply personally to Mr. Ganguly. Room No. 145, Hotel Windsor, Kumpta Street, Ballard Estate. Phone 34771. (7395)

Wanted Typists, Stenos, Clerks, Supervisors, Managers, Teachers, Technicians and Engineers. Apply stating qualifications for terms and part., "Globe Employment Bureau," Agra. (7398)

Wanted: One experienced Superintending Engineer to erect and run a number of Oxygen and Acetylene Plants all over India. Applicants must have theoretical and practical experience in liquifying and compressing of gases. Apply with testimonials and terms expected, to Box No 5803 C/o "Bombay Chronicle"

Colliery Manager wanted hilly coal mine in Darjeeling Himalay. Apply stating pay and experience. P. K. Ray, P.O. Pillans-hat, Jalpaiguri. Indian Union (Bengal). 5984

FINANCIAL

Wanted financier to invest Rupees Two Lakhs as rolling finance in a well-established manufacturing factory (Engineering Concern) in Benares with very bright future prospects Apply to Box No. 7357, "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Wholesale Dealers for our famous Pearl, Horn and Nut Buttons. Diamond Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (7340)

MEDICAL ADLETS.

Asthma—A most powerful and highly effective medicine which relieves the dreaded disease permanently one dose to be taken on (full moon) dated 29-10-47. Chitrakot. Shubh Chintak Karyalaya, Jubbulpore. (7400)

BOOKS & MAGAZINE

A comprehensive book on Glass Industry Hand Book of Glass Technology by Prof. R. Charan (Price Rs. 15). Head of the Dept. of Glass Technology Benares Hindu University Benares (7197)

MISCELLANEOUS

Just arrived. American Clix Camera. With each camera one leather case and films for 16 pictures are given free. Price Rs. 21 (Postage Re. 1). Parker Watch Co., 166. Harrison Road Calcutta. 7368

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WITH REFERENCE to previous advertisement regarding enlistment of contractors it has been found that due to faulty postal communications during October, 1947. the Contractors could not submit their applications on due date. The last date of receipt of applications on the prescribed form for enlistment as contractors in the Central Public Works Department, is, therefore, hereby extended from 1st November, 1947, to 1st December 1947.

(Sd) B. S. PURI,
Chief Engineer.
Central P. W. D.
New Delhi.
(5923)

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent **FREE** on request.
This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE M & S. M. & S.I. RAILWAYS JOINT SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited for the following posts on the M.S.M. Railway from nationals of the Dominion of India (by birth or by domicile) or persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States or citizens of Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India in whose favour a declaration has been issued by the Government of the Dominion of India. Appointments will be made on a temporary basis in the first instance.

CATEGORY I—JIG AND TOOL DESIGNER FOR RAILWAY WORKSHOPS AT PERAMBUR—1.

Pay Rs. 400/- fixed. Government and Railway Servants appointed on or before 15-7-1931 and continuously in service since that date will be eligible for the scale Rs. 575-25-650. Candidate must possess an Engineering Degree or equivalent technical qualifications and should have served an apprenticeship in a Mechanical Workshop of repute. He should have good knowledge of modern tool room practice and must also have held a supervisory position for atleast 5 years in a Mechanical Engineering Drawing Office specializing in the design of Jigs and Tools. Age between 35 and 45 years on 1-11-1947.

CATEGORY II—FOREMAN (RAILWAY CLOTHING FACTORY, PERAMBUR)—1.

Pay Rs 250/- fixed. Must have studied up to S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Candidate must be a fully qualified tailor and cutter and capable of supervising bulk manufacture of all types of garments by machine bulk cutting. He must also be capable of designing, revising, and handcutting special size garments from self-measurement forms. The foreman should have ability to control the staff and the general work of the clothing factory. Age between 35 and 40 years on 1-11-1947. Selected candidate must occupy Railway Quarters, if available, subject to payment of rent at 10 per cent of salary, and will have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 3,500/-

(This is in supersession of category VII (a) of this office advertisement No. 13 dated 20-10-1947 published in the Hindu/Mail/Indian Express and Category IV of this office advertisement No. 14 dated 27-10-1947 published in the National Herald/Statesman/Hindustan Times).

Application forms can be had by POST from the Secretary, MSM and SI. Railways Joint Service Commission, 53, Gangadhareshwarar Koil Street, Vepery, Madras 7. When writing for application forms, candidates should enclose a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee ONE endorsed as payable to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras, and a sufficiently stamped and self-addressed envelope. Completed application forms should be posted so as to reach the Secretary on or before 6-12-1947.

5983

TATA IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October was :—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	86,200
Steel Ingots	75,100
FINISHED STEEL.	
Semis for sale	9,500
Finished	45,900
Total	55,400

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED AT 74-5/8.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, (U. P. A). On the New York market today, the price of silver remained unchanged at 74-5/8 cents per ounce.

Meanwhile, a United Press review of the market showed that the price level of 74-5/8 cents on Monday proved adequate to bring out spot supplies and keep the market steady for the remainder of the week. During the previous week, the shortage of spot supplies brought several upward revisions in the price, culminating in a one-quarter cent rise last Friday which dealers thought would be enough to satisfy sellers. However, another one-eighth cent boost on Monday was required, but since then the supply has remained in fairly even balance. Trade sources expect a gradual decline in demand should start soon as jewellers complete quotas of articles for the Christmas trade.

News From City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

The cotton market was fairly steady with improved buying. At the opening January was quoted at Rs. 462/- and advanced at Rs. 463/- The market feeling is moderately bullish and professional operators support the market.

The market advanced further and January was quoted at Rs. 464/4. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under :—

I.C.C. Jan.	463	12	0
I.C.C March	466	8	0
I.C.C. May	473	6	0
I.C.C. July	481	2	0
I.C.C. Sept.	486	10	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1479 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Jan.	463	459-3/4	462
March	465-3/4	463-3/4	464-7/8
May	472-1/2	470-1/4	471-3/8
July	480-1/4	477-3/4	479-1/2
Sept.	486-1/4	484	485-1/2
Karachi 4F Jan.	50-9-0	50-3-0	50-8-0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov 7.

December	32.59—01
January	32.62—02
March	32.78—02
March highest	32.99+19
March Lowest	32.78—02
May	32.70—04
July	31.93—13
October	29.50—10
December	29.10—12
March	28.75—10
Middling Spot	33.15—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov 7.

December	32.56—09
March	32.73—17
May	32.67—12
July	31.90—18
October	29.47—19
Middling Spot	32 25—

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.

December 2.96-1/4 to 2.96-1/2.
March 2.90-1/2 to 2.90-1/2.
May 2.83-3/4 to 2.84.
July 2.49-1/2 to 2.49-3/4.

LONDON BULLION.

London, Nov. 7.

Silver Spot 45d., Silver Forward 44-3/4d. Gold £8/12/3.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Nov. 7.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O B. 125/6 Dec.-Jany. quoted.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Nov. 7.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 7.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	89-3/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	107-7/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	115-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-7/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	113-1/2
National Bank of India	31

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed 7,352

COLOMBO SHARE QUOTATIONS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

Market stronger generally Transactions Tea Arratenne 12/50; High Forests 26/50; Marigods 12/25; Mayens 13, Mochas 20/50; Nyanzas 14; Roeberrys 36; St. James 27; Strathedens 26/50; Strathspeys 17/50; Uplands 18; Uva Ketawalas 15; Weilmada 22; High Forests 26-1/2.

TEA-CUM-RUBBERS : Gollindas 8/50; Hunuwellas 20; Kandyan Hills 12; Neuchatels 20; Opatas 26; Pelmadulla Valleys 12; Ravigams 20; Saffragams 24; Warriapolias 12; Rubbers Biddescars 5; Dehiowitas 1/75; Odrsets 9; Hatbawes 5; Kalutara Co. 18; Kalutara Rubbers 10/25; Lubugamas 3/50; Mirishenas 18/25; Moneragallas 8/50; Niriwattes 2: R P Ks 27; Udabages 19-1/2

COMMERCIALS : B C. C. S. 12/50; Browns 22; Cargills 14-1/2; Cold Stores 24; Colombo Apothecaries 19-1/2; Hunters 14/50; Millers 12/50; Rowlands 20; Walker and Greigs 4/25

BUYERS FIND SELLERS WITHDRAWN ON WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, Nov 7, (U. P. A.) : Buyers, seeking supplies in the cotton goods trade found most sellers withdrawn pending new study of production costs following a nine per cent wage increase granted by a number of leading mills

LONDON PEPPER PRICES.

LONDON, Nov. 7, (U. P. A.) : Pepper prices were lowered on the London market today in an unsuccessful effort to attract buyers

Black lampong was quoted at 1/9 and white pepper at 2/6-3/4 as against 1/9-1/4 and 2/7-1/2 respectively on the previous day

But, business was reported to be non-existent.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Trading was suspended today on the Bullion Exchange owing to Valan. Nominally Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 157/12 while Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 102/11.

Later on trading was started and moderate business was done and quotations were as under :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	157	5	0
Forward Silver	157	15	0
Ready Gold	103	1	0
Forward Gold	102	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

The Produce market was fairly steady with moderate business. Groundnuts Khandesh railway receipts were quoted at Rs. 28/4 and November/December was quoted at Rs. 28/- Bold November/December were quoted at Rs. 27/13 while Decembar/January stood at Rs. 27/- Oil November was quoted at Rs. 16/8 while December was Rs. 16/- Castorseeds Ready were quoted at Rs. 30/4 May delivery opened at Rs. 128/8 and improved at Rs. 129/2. Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs. 29/6 while February/March was placed at Rs. 26/10

Later on the market was steady and Castorseeds May were quoted at Rs. 129/12.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 31st October :—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities :	
(a) In India	650,56,79,000
(b) In Pakistan	70,94,42,000
Time Liabilities :	
(a) In India	313,14,26,000
(b) In Pakistan	31,11,92,000
Cash :	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.	
(a) In India	33,55,40,000
(b) In Pakistan	4,00,27,000
(ii) Rupee Coin :	
(a) In India	2,31,51,000
(b) In Pakistan	30,38,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin :	
(a) In India	67,59,000
(b) In Pakistan	6,38,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	103,91,66,000
Advances :	
(a) In India	370,92,61,000
(b) In Pakistan	35,91,84,000
Bills Discounted :	
(a) In India	14,16,52,000
(b) In Pakistan	1,08,51,000

The LOVE of a MOTHER ....
PRAKASH Pictures
Great Hit of 1947

Bhakta DHRUVA

Director: SHANTI KUMAR

3 THIRD WEEK 3

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
SAT., WED. and THURSDAY Matinee at 12-45

Ad. Booking 9-30 to 12-30 and 3-30 to 6-30

An EVERGREEN RELEASE

INDIAN NATIONAL CULTURE CENTRE
Presents
A New Ballet on the Communal Problem

PHOOL

From the Libretto by Dr. MULK RAJ ANAND AND OTHER DANCES

With a cast of 25 Artistes
Choreography:
Narendra Sharma & Sachin Shankar

November 10 & 11 at 6-30 p.m.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL

Prices: Rs 10 5 3 and 1

Advance Bookings 1 to 6 p.m. at Chetana, Rampart Row.

RIOT RISKS INSURANCE

Pakistan Ordinance To Safeguard Factories

KARACHI, Nov. 8, (A.P.I.): The Governor-General of Pakistan has promulgated an ordinance to provide for the insurance of certain property against riot and civil commotion risks.

The ordinance called the riot and civil commotion risks insurance ordinance, 1947, extends to the whole of Pakistan and the Governor-General may, by a notification in the Official Gazette, apply it to the whole Dominion or any part thereof from any notified date

With immediate effect it will apply to cotton, ginning and pressing factories and textile mills in West Punjab and Sind.

Every factory building and other movable or immovable property described in a schedule shall be deemed to be the property insurable under this ordinance which may be amended from time to time

NO ROOM FOR PARTIES INSIDE CONGRESS

R.P.C.C. Votes For Disciplined & Homogenous Organisation

BOMBAY Nov. 8, (API): The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee today released the text of a Resolution passed by it on Nov. 5, stating that the Indian National Congress should continue to function with the same title. Mr. S.K. Patil presided.

"Although the country has been freed from foreign domination," the Resolution stated, "there is a good deal of work which reamain to be done before a People's Raj can be said to have been established.

"The objective of the Congress hereafter should be the establishment of a democratic raj of the people in which all power shall be derived from and vest in the whole people, and shall be exercised on behalf of the people by representatives elected on the basis of adult franchise, in the large interests of the people as a whole

"The B.P.C.C. recommended a change in the structure of the Congress so that it would not remain the heterogeneous body which hitherto it has been" but would be a more disciplined and homogenous organisation There should be no room for parties inside the Congress.

CONGRESS SESSION TRIENNIAL

The resolution added: "the present system of electing Provincial Congress Committees and delegates every year cannot hereafter be continued. Elections of delegates shall be triennial and the Congress should ordinarily meet once every three years. Elections of delegates shall be direct so that there will be direct touch between Primary Members and the Delegates who will voice their feelings in the session of the Indian National Congress The Primary Membership should be continued in its present form provided however that the annual subscription may hereafter be doubled or even trebled.

"The provisions in the present Constitution which lay down very elaborate procedure for the maintenance of rolls and registers must not be hereafter continued. The Indian National Congress is a voluntary organisation and every member, who wishes to have a sal in the elections, must be expected to keep with himself the receipt that he gets and the production of the receipt must be the basis of the right to vote.

'Although it is desirable that the elections to be held shall be as pure as possible, it is not practicable to hand over the elections to an election Tribunal. Holding elections is essentially an executive function and must be exercised by the Executive".

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8, (U. P. I.): At an emergency meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Hindu Convention in New Delhi, Dr. N. B. Khare presiding, a resolution was adopted congratulating the Indian Dominion Government on their prompt action in Kashmir, and pledging their fullest support to the Government in this respect. The Convention, however, opposed the proposal to hold referendum in Kashmir as it feels that Kashmir is an integral part of India and essential for its defence.

Building Refugee City In Kurukshetra

Behram Mehta Draws Touching Picture Of Human Misery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The problem of refugees is second only to the problem of war. Its reactions and ramifications are vast and far-reaching. It has led to considerable disorganisation of economic life and upsetting of communications. To tackle it effectively, not only the State but the whole country must develop a sense of sympathy which must express itself in definite and concrete deeds," said Dr. B. H. Mehta of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, speaking on the "Problems of Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation" at the University Convocation Hall this evening, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji presiding. Dr. Mehta said:

"There are at present, according to Dr. Mehta, 1,40,000 refugees in Delhi. A majority of them belong to the lower and upper middle-class, some 30 per cent of them belong to the labour class while a small section consists of the very rich who have become utterly destitute. Except for 20,000, all the rest of the refugees are staying in private homes vacated by Muslims in Delhi. A special committee has been appointed to requisition and allot houses to the homeless refugees.

The Refugee Camp at Kurukshetra is the largest refugee centre in the whole of India At present it holds a population of 1,60,000. Eventually it will hold 2 1/2 lakhs.

Dr. Mehta was dealing with refugees from the West Punjab and N. W. F. P. only. These, he said, numbered 40 lakhs Five lakhs of them are in Delhi, Kurukshetra and other towns, 22 lakhs remain scattered all over the East Punjab, while 13 lakhs have yet to be evacuated from West Punjab."

The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the gallant achievements of the Indian army.

"The Central Government," said Dr. Mehta, "have conceived the plan of creating a refugee city in Kurukshetra, three times the size of Ambala to house 2 1/2 lakhs of people."

The speaker continued:

The most urgent problem is the problem of protecting the refugees from cold. The temperature in Kurukshetra in winter goes down to zero degree. As a result of Sardar Patel's appeal, thousands of blankets have been sent to Delhi. Lakhs, however, are needed and it is literally true that a blanket sent means a life saved.

After the immediate problems of food, shelter and medical relief have been dealt with, the Government will execute the permanent plan for the relief and rehabilitation of the refugees.

In the first instance, it is proposed to send away the rural refugees to the villages vacated in the East Punjab. The plight of the middle classes, the traders, the white-collared clerks and Government servants is the worst and the whole country will have to cooperate to give opportunity for livelihood to these hapless, helpless persons, displaced and, therefore, without work.

There is also the problem of widows, deserted women and unattached women, the aged, the infirm and the crippled of both the sexes and the orphans, stray children and waifs."

Dr. Mehta concluded his address with the observation that the State, by itself, would not be able to do much unless the more fortunate people all over the country co-operated with it by helping, in every way possible, the refugees nearest to them and enabling them to stand on their legs by providing them work and wages. After Dr. Mehta's lecture, the delegates and other visitors assembled in the Convocation Hall witnessed a number of movie films, provided by the United States Information Service. The films included five Walt Disney Cartoons entitled What is Disease?, Defence Against Invasion, Winged Scourge, Water—Friend or Enemy? and Tuberculosis.

The delegates were also shown an UNRRA film, entitled "Pale Horseman" which graphically told the story of the relief and rehabilitation of the refugees and displaced persons in Europe during and after the last world war.

Earlier in the evening, the delegates and other visitors to the All-India Conference of Social Work attended an 'At Home' given by Mrs. Mithan J. Lam, Mrs. Gulistan R. Billimoria and Mrs. Shera F. D. Nanavati.

In the morning the delegates to the Conference continued their discussions in the various sectional meetings and made recommendations which will be placed for adoption before the plenary session of the Conference tomorrow.

LADY NYE VISITS CHEMBUR CAMP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lady Nye, wife of the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Capt. J. Warrender, A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras, paid a visit of inspection to the Chembur Refugee Camp early this morning.

On arrival at the Camp, Her Excellency was received by Mr. P. K. Savant, Chief Refugee Officer, and was later introduced to Capt. Pran Nath, Mr. Ratilal B. Mehta and other workers.

Lady Nye talked to patients in the hospital and to children in improvised schools conducted by young refugee women. She was greeted with cries of "Jai Hind", a greeting which she also returned.

Her Excellency was told that, besides the Hindustan Merchants' Association, the Ghatkopar and Chembur Congress Committees were also assisting in running the Camp. The latter provided milk to children, patients in the hospital, the old and the sick and to expectant and nursing mothers. In addition, clothes, blankets and utensils had been provided to those in need of them.

SOME REFUGEES 'PLACED'.

Mr. Ratilal Mehta further told Lady Nye that the Congress Committees had so far provided employment for about 350 men, who were given money for one meal in town and served the other meal in the Camp. Further, a free railway season ticket for a month was also provided to each one of them.

"I am most grateful to you for the ideas I have derived from seeing the work you have been carrying on here so splendidly," remarked Her Excellency Lady Nye to Mr. Savant, before leaving the Camp.

"We have similar problems in Madras and I am sure we shall be able to effect improvements in our Province in the matter of management of refugee camps.

"I think you are managing your work in an excellent way and you have my very best wishes," concluded Lady Ny

TRAGEDY OF MASS MIGRATIONS

Vizianagram Maharani Visits Refugee Camps In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The circumstances leading to forced mass migrations from Pakistan have filled me with horror, but the babies which have been born here are an earnest of the essential continuity of human life, which must ultimately triumph over everything", observed H. H. Maharani Vidyavati Devi of Vizianagram, when she paid a visit to refugee camps in Greater Bombay on Friday afternoon

Her Highness was accompanied by His Worship the Mayor of Madras, Mr. T. Sundara Rau Naidu. Both of them are in Bombay in connection with the All-India Conference of Social Work, which was maugurated on Thursday by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay.

The Chief Refugee Officer of the Government of Bombay, Mr. P. K. Savant showed the distinguished visitors round the Camps.

"We are deeply impressed with what we saw at these camps, with the efficiency and organisation of the work and, above all, with the spirit of service shown by one and all.

"We wish to assure you that we have also learnt a lot from you about the management of refugee camps" said H. H. Vidyavati Devi of Vizianagram and Mayor Naidu to Mr. Savant on the conclusion of their tour of inspection late in the evening.

The Mayor of Madras left by air for his home town this morning.

REFUGEES IN DELHI BECOME A PROBLEM

Mahatma Criticises Their Behaviour

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (API): Mahatma Gandhi having gone to meet the Muslim sufferers at Tehar and having been obliged to give more time than was expected, went directly to the prayer meeting on his return. After the usual prayer, Mahatma Gandhi referred to his visit and said with sorrow that the Muslims in and near Tehar were obliged to go through needless suffering. The sufferers, said through their spokesman that they were anxious to go to Pakistan as life had become impossible and many of their dear friends and relatives had already gone there. It would be a mercy, therefore, if they were sent away to Lahore as early as possible. They said that they had no complaint to make against the military patrol. He had told the gathering there that he had no power, but he would gladly carry their message to the Prime Minister and his Deputy, who was also the Home Minister.

BEHAVIOUR OF REFUGEES

He then dealt with the problem that the refugees were said to have become in Delhi. He was told that the refugees being the aggrieved party, felt they had certain special rights accruing to them. That when they went to some shopping, they expected the shopkeepers sometimes to give free of charge what they wanted and sometimes to make considerable reductions. Individual shopping at times amounted to a few hundred rupees each. Some refugees expected the tongawallahs to charge nothing or to charge lower rates than usual. Mahatma Gandhi said that if the report given to him was true he was bound to remark that the refugees had failed to learn the lesson that misfortune ordinarily taught the sufferers. They were thereby harming themselves and the country and further complicating a cause that was already sufficiently complicated. If such conduct continued, they were bound to estrange the Delhi shopkeepers from them.

At the same time he could not understand how the refugees, who were said to have been deprived of all their belongings, could make large purchases. He would also wish that no refugee would use anything but his God-given legs for locomotion except on rare and justifiable occasions.

USE OF LIQUOR

He was told further that after the influx of refugees, the revenue derived from spirituous liquors had increased to an enormous extent. As a matter of fact they should realise that if the Governments, Central and Provincial were true to the Congress requirements, there would be no spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs such as opium, ganja and the like to be had in either Dominion, for Muslim friends did not need a Congress resolution to induce them to declare for complete prohibition. Could not the refugees, who had suffered extraordinary hardships, learn to restrain themselves from using drinks and drugs or indulging in luxuries?

He hoped that the refugees would follow the advice he had given them during his previous after prayer discourses; that they would so behave as to be like sugar to milk and resolutely refuse to become a burden on those in whose midst they lived; and that rich and poor refugees would live together in the same compound or camp and work in perfect cooperation so as to become model citizens and self-supporting.

BRITAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESENT CRISIS

Dr. Pattabhi Hopes People's Victory

MADRAS, Nov. 8. (API): Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya addressing the Engineering College Students Association declared that he was firmly of the opinion that Britain was responsible for the troubles which India was passing through at the present time. Dr. Pattabhai was, however, confident that India would be able to surmount the crisis and establish the rule of the people by the people for the people

Replying to a question why the All-India States People Conference had not gone to the aid of the people of Hyderabad and Kashmir, Dr. Pattabhai said that the irresistible will to be free must come from the people themselves and no amount of outside help would be of much otherwise.

U. S. AID TO EUROPE

Truman's Committee Opposes Conditional Clauses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. (Reuter): President Truman's Committee on Foreign Aid today recommended that the United States should lend or give about 5,750,000,000 dollars to the 16 countries represented at the Paris Conference on European reconstruction in the first year of the Marshall Plan

It placed the total cost of the Plan to the United States in the four years covered by the Paris proposals at between 12,000,000,000 and 17,000,000,000 dollars.

It rejected as "unwarranted" the Paris Conference's proposal for a 3,000,000,000-dollar Monetary Stabilisation Fund financed by the United States, saying that this task should be tackled by the International Monetary Fund.

The Committee, consisting of 19 "distinguished citizens" under the Chairmanship of Mr. Averell Harriman, United States Secretary of Commerce, announced its findings in a two-volume report equal in size to the Report of the Paris Conference. They will form the basis of the final version of the Plan which President Truman will send to Congress soon.

The Committee came out strongly against making United States help conditional on Socialist policies being dropped in receiving countries.

It proposed to set up a completely new United States Government Agency to administer the plan, which would have representatives in each receiving country and an overall Operating Chief in Europe.

It urged the creation of a Joint Committee o the House of Representatives and Senate to keep Congress in touch with the operation of the Plan

GOVT.'S SHIPPING POLICY ATTACKED

M. A. Master On What Private Enterprise Has Achieved

BOMBAY, Nov. 8 (API): The Shipping Policy announced by the Commerce Minister, Mr. C. H. Bhabha in Bombay early this month, was described as "an apple of discord" by Mr. M. A. Master, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, to-day. He said that the Scheme would not only lead to "discord between the bigger and the smaller shipping ventures, but it was also likely appreciably to affect the economics of shipping in several directions."

Speaking at a reception given in his honour by the residents of Santa Cruz, Mr. Master who represented the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at the recent Shipping Conference, sounded a note of warning that "this new development is the first step and a vital part of the role which the State now desires to play in the development of industries in the country."

The time had come when the industrialists should have a heart-to-heart talk with the Government of India to arrive at an understanding on the part which State and private enterprise should rightly play in future in achieving their common object—promotion of rapid industrialisation of India.

Mr. Master welcomed, however, the Government of India's announcement that hereafter they would adopt every possible method of encouragement as were done in America and England, to develop their national shipping. It was difficult to reconcile, he said, this new policy with the recent declaration of the Commerce Minister that "if Government were to rely on private enterprise, the growth and development of our mercantile marine would be disappointingly slow."

WHAT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HAS DONE

Government were no doubt conscious of the immense difficulties and unending struggles through which Indian shipping had to pass till yesterday and has been passing to-day, Mr. Master said. "Despite opposition from all quarters, Indian shipping has come to stay and is trying to expand. With the reorientation in the shipping policy of India, Indian tonnage has already achieved a measure of expansion. New Indian shipping companies have come into existence. From 150,000 tons gross in 1945, the Indian tonnage grew to 250,000 tons gross at the beginning of the year. It would reach the figure of 350,000 tons gross by the middle of 1948. Private enterprise had put in nearly 15 crores of rupees in the acquisition or construction of additional tonnage during the last two years. It would, therefore, be a travesty of facts for any one to characterise this expansion of Indian shipping by private enterprise as disappointly slow."

NO DEARTH OF CAPITAL

Mr. Master said that he was aware of the huge capital which private enterprise would need if the target of two million tons gross was to be reached in the next five or seven years. On the basis of the present cost of building, it would require 150 crores of rupees to reach that target. It had been the experience of this country, he said, that once fair and reasonable conditions for the economic operation and expansion of any industry were reasonably assured, capital had never failed to flow.

"If the grave impediments in the path of industries by the new taxation policy of Government are removed", Mr. Master said, "there is not the slightest doubt that private enterprise would respond to the needs of the country and make a substantial advance in the expansion of Indian shipping and will do so rapidly and in all directions."

NEED THE HOUR

Mr. Master said that he could not, therefore, see any justification for the State to put forward a scheme of effective ownership and practical control in the field of shipping and thus usher in the policy of nationalisation on the ground that private enterprise would not be able to build up an Indian Merchant Navy as would meet the need of the country.

The need of the hour was not to give a blow, by capturing its fruits, to the private enterprise in the field of shipping that had served the country so well, but to encourage it to grow further by timely help, such as Government patronage, loans and assistance."

HAVANA CONFERENCE

Referring to the forthcoming International Trade Conference at Havana, Mr. Master said it would be the "grave responsibility" of the Indian Delegation 'to secure radical alterations, if not deletion, of some of the clauses in the Trade Charter, if India is to be allowed to build up her industrial future and ensure her national prosperity". He hoped that the Delegation under the leadership of Mr. Bhabha, will not be a party to a Charter which will take away from India such natural and legitimate right as she needs for developing her resources, building up her industries and giving them protection by such means as are appropriate to the economic situation and other circumstances obtaining in this country."

Chinese Defence Minister As Commander-In-Chief

Plans For Major Govt. Offensive Against "Red" Generals

NANKING, Nov. 8, (Reuter): The Chinese Minister for National Defence General Pai Ching-Hsi is leaving shortly to take up the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces fighting Communists in the Kiuking area on the Yangtse, according to Chinese press reports today.

Nanking observers regard General Pai Ching-Hsi's appointment as foreshadowing a major Government offensive against the Communist Generals Chen Yi and Liu Po-Chens, operations virtually unchecked over a vast area on the north bank of the Yangtse in east Hufeh province and in the Tapieh mountains on the border of south West Anhwei.

The military situation in the Kiukiang area was today semi-officially described as "obscure" from conblicting reports which have reached here since marauding bands of General Liu Po-Cheng's forces disrupted this vital communication link between Shanghai and the productive area of Central China two weeks ago.

River passenger transport has been suspended during the last few days because the Government has commandeered all available transport for troop movements.

"RED" STRATEGY

Communist strategy in Central China appears to be to avoid contact with strong Government forces, but to seize weakly—garrisoned cities long enough to clear them of their food and other supplies.

According to press reports here, the Communist Generals aim at establishing a base in the Tapieh mountains for a largescale operations, which, if not checked, would menace the industrial cities of Hankow, which has a population of nearly 800,000 Wuchang and Hanyang.

From the western Hopei railway junction of Shihchiawang reports today of a battle in which 50,000 Communist troops were battering a strongly entrenched Government garrison, and large fires were said to be raging.

Government quarters here disclosed that strong airborne Government reinforcements, with artillery units, were on the way to help the defenders.

In Manchuria a Government spokesman denied reports that Anshan, iron and steel centre seventy miles south of Mukden, had fallen to the Communists.

INDIAN TROOPS CAPTURE BARAMULA

(Continued from Page 9.)

been using Baramula, which as since fallen, as the forward base.

Meanwhile, another twenty Britishers with baggage and pets have been evacuated from Srinagar by the Government of India aircraft. Evacuation by private cars flying Union Jacks by the military road convoy and by air will continue until next Friday, it is learnt.

KHURSHID'S ARREST

Mr. L. H. Khurshid, Private Secretary to Mr. Jinnah is still in Srinagar, his birth place. He was recently detained by the Kashmir authorities and released after paying a fine of one rupee, for breaking curfew. Mr. Khurshid denied that he had any incriminating documents on him as all that he was carrying was an appointment diary, a personal letter and a blank letter head.

GILGIT FALLS TO RAIDERS?

SRINAGAR, Nov. 8, (U.P.I.): The United Press of India understands that Gilgit has fallen into the hands of the invaders and it is now virtually under their control.

According to information reaching Srinagar Brigadier Ghansaha Singh, Commander of the Kashmir State Forces—the only garrison stationed at Gilgit—was asked by the raiders to surrender on November 5 last, following the gradual infiltration of the invaders from the adjoining territories.

While the precise details are yet lacking, it is stated that the main party of invaders crossed into the Kashmir State frontier from the direction of Chitral. They were supported by the tribal population of Yasin, Nagyr and Hanza. It may be mentioned here that Yasin, Nagyr, and Hanza are governed by Muslim Jagirdars known as the 'Rajas' who have been paying annual tribute to Jammu and Kashmir State.

According to reports from Srinagar, a small party of raiders also attacked Bandipur. A postal official told the United Press of India that there had been no communication with Bandipur for the last 24 hours.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE MEETS NON-MUSLIMS

PESHAWAR, Nov. 8 (U. P. I.): Major B. K. Kapoor, Government of India's Representative in Peshawar, arrived here by air last Thursday after a brief tour of the Bannu and D. I. Khan Districts.

In the course of his tour he met non-Muslims' deputations and also discussed with the authorities matters connected with refugee problems.

NAWAB OF DIR PLEDGES HELP TO JINNAH

PESHAWAR Nov. 8 (U. P. I.): The Nawab of Dir in the course of a statement declares his determination to fight to the last against the "conspiracy for the destruction of the 85 per cent Muslims in Kashmir."

The statement reads: "News received about the murder of innocent Muslims in Kashmir is very much pathetic and it is a singular instance of such a high-handedness in the history of the world. This conspiracy for the destruction of the 85 per cent Muslims in Kashmir and the entry of the Indian Army into it, are an open challenge to the Muslims of the world, particularly to the Afghans."

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7 (A.P.I.): The Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir, Sir Sarat Kumar Ghosh, who has arrived here on a holiday stated in an interview on developments in Kashmir that life in Srinagar was normal though there was some panic as a result of raids on neighbouring villages. Plane loads of Indan troops had arrived in the State and a large number of fighter aircraft had taken part in the operations

RUSSIA'S NEW 5-YEAR PLAN

"We Will Be World's Richest Country", Predicts 'Pravda'

MOSCOW, Nov. 8. (Reuter): Snow fell steadily as the second day of the Soviet thirtienth anniversary celebrations began, forcing millions of Moscovites to stay indoors.

"Pracda" the Soviet Communist party newspaper, declared in an anniversary editorial that the U.S.S.R. was preparing new five-year plans which would "make our country the richest in the world."

American "imperialists" had no confidence in their internal strength; "they pin their hopes on the atom bomb secret which as M. Molotov stated in his report, has long ceased to exist" the paper said.

The snowfall began last night, but thousands braved the weather to watch brilliantly-lit performances given in specially-erected uncovered stages by dancers, actors and musicians in the city's main squares.

Mahatma To Visit Kurukshetra

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (API): Mahatma Gandhi will visit the refugee camp at Kurukshetra on Monday, (November 10). This he announced in the course of his after-prayer speech this afternoon.

New Members To U.N.

India Favours Admission To All States Free From Fascism

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 8 (Reuter): Pakistan has joined Poland in an appeal to the "Big Five" to get together and try to thrash out the difficulties on the admission of new members to the United Nations, Sir Zafrullah Khan to-day told the Political Committee which is discussing the problem.

He doubted very much whether the numerous resolutions before the Committee would solve the difficulties, especially the "short cut" suggested by Argentina which asks the Assembly to override the Security Council and admit Eire, Portugal Transjordan, Italy and Austria forthwith

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (India) said that India favours admitting to the United Nations all States against whom there is no specified or proved charge of encouraging the principles of fascism or of working against the interests of world peace

She added "It is only when the United Nations are satisfied, as we are in the case of Spain, that the organisation of a State is not conducive to peace, that we are entitled to refuse admission. The majority of cases which have come up for consideration cannot be objected to on that basis. Eire and Transjordan have been kept out for considerations not germane to the charter provisions but the same could be said in respect to Rumania and Hungary."

HYDERABAD MOVEMENT TO BE INTENSIFIED

(From a Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 7.

A meeting of the Committee of Action of the Hyderabad State Congress was held at Gadag, for three days, this week to consider the situation in Hyderabad. Mr. Bindu, who presided, acquainted the Committee with the talks he had with Sheikh Abdulla, President of the All-India States Peoples Congress and other leaders. After deliberations, lasting for several hours, the Committee decided to intensify the struggle in the Hyderabad State.

The Committee congratulated students in the State on their decision to quit schools and colleges during the present critical phase of the people's struggle

CARAVAN OF 50,000 EVACUEES

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 8, (A.P.I.) A caravan of about fifty thousand evacuees passed through Jullundur this morning on their way to Pakistan. The Route was strongly guarded by Indian Military and Police.

U.P. Govt. To Root Out Black Market

New Bill In Assembly Empowers Authorities To Detain Suspects

LUCKNOW, Nov. 7 (A.P.I.): The U. P. is the first province in India to bring forth legislation empowering the Government to detain persons suspected of black market activities, said Mr. Chandra Bhan Gupta, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies moving the U. P. Prevention of Black Marketing (Temporary Powers) Bill 1947 in the U. P. Legislative Assembly to-day.

The provisions of the Bill would empower the Government to detain persons suspected of black market activities. The Government could also order the cancellation or suspension of the license of detainee and the closure or seizure of his business. Judicial tribunals to deal with these cases would also be set up.

The House passed the Roorkee Engineering University Bill 1947. The University would be the first Engineering University in India.

Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, moving the Bill said that future prosperity must depend largely on the activities of all branches of engineering profession.

The Government, he said, proposed to incorporate a unitary teaching and Residential University at Roorkee, the long tradition of Roorkee College was an asset of which fullest advantage would be taken. The University would immediately take up civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. In the next five years it was expected to introduce courses in aeronautical engineering, automobile engineering and chemical engineering.

"THE TRAGEDY OF INDIA"

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the orders of forfeiture in respect of the following publications:—

A leaflet entitled "The Tragedy of India", commencing with the words "To the people of the U.S.A." and ending with the words "Published by the Hindustan Gadar Party", published at San Francisco, United States of America, by Edward Gammons.

A letter dated at Chindwara, Central Provinces, on 24th April 1919, purporting to be addressed by Messrs Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and printed at the "Meher-I-Ninroz" Press, Bombay.

Enforcing Peace Treaties In Eastern Europe

'Britain Faces Long-Simmering Crisis,' Says Reuters Correspondent

LONDON, Nov 8. (Reuter): The long-simmering crisis which underlies Britain's relationships with the countries of Eastern Europe is coming ever more to the fore as the Government faces the problem of enforcing the first set of peace treaties in that area which came into effect less than two months ago writes Reuters diplomatic correspondent. Rupture of diplomatic relations with the Governments concerned though rejected by the Government, was seriously discussed by a number of responsible statesmen in the House of Lords last Wednesday when the problem was debated more frankly than at any time since the end of the war.

The Lord Chancellor Lord Jowitt, speaking as he said "on behalf of the Government" broadly endorsed an indictment of alleged tyranny and breach of treaty delivered earlier by a former Diplomatic Adviser to the British Government Lord Vansittart.

SITUATION IN BALKAN COUNTRIES

The debate reflected the hardening of political opinion in London as a result of the events of the past week.

The arrest of the three colleagues of M. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former leader of the Polish Peasant Party was taken as showing that his fears for his own safety were not imaginary.

It was considered clear that the trial in Bucharest of Dr. Julius Maniu, veteran peasant leader, would be followed by proceedings against the National Liberals—who were members of the coalition Government—and against the opposition Liberals many of whom were arrested last Summer.

In Hungary the opposition politician M. Zoltan Pfeiffer had his Parliamentary immunity removed when he escaped to Vienna. In Slovakia, a Communist-led Government reshuffle is under way.

These events, coupled in London with the disappearance in Budapest last February of M. Bela Kovacs, Secretary General of the Small-Holders Party, and the execution last September of the leader of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, M. Nikola Petkov, were considered to have reached a point at which they could not fail to affect the relations between Britain and the Government concerned.

The apparent stepping up of the tempo of the attack on opposition leaders has given the impression in political quarters in London that an urgent drive is on foot to consolidate the Communist control of Eastern Europe.

The elimination in the east of parties which in the west would occupy an honoured position in political life is gravely contributing to the cleavage of Europe.

Lord Jowitt made it clear that in the view of the British Government the peace treaties at least with Bulgaria and Rumania have been broken, but he was not able to propose any specific enforcement measures.

The difficulty is that the mechanism in these treaties by which the local Ambassadors of the Soviet Union Britain and United States should handle enforcement questions is unusable unless the big three powers are in agreement—and the Soviet Union does not agree with the British interpretation of events.

APPEAL TO U. N.

Lord Jowitt rejecting the possibility of a break in diplomatic relations or of repudiating the treaties outright on grounds of expediency, suggested as the most likely British course reference of the problem to the United Nations.

On past evidence this gesture would be unlikely to secure invocation of the civil liberties sections of the peace treaties but it might provoke a retreat from the United Nations of Eastern European states now members, so bringing still nearer the cleavage of the world into two mutually exclusive blocs.

The result of this situation is that agreement by the Foreign Minister's Council has become yet more difficult because mutual suspicion of underlying aims has increased.

DADU, Nov. 7. (U. P. I.): Addressing a public meeting in the Municipal Park, under the auspices of the Dadu District Peace Board, Pir Illahi Baksh, Education Minister, Sind, declared that houses and shops, left by the Hindus in Sind, would vest in the Government and that they would be given to the Muslim refugees coming from outside.

INTERIM MINISTRY FOR KOLHAPUR

Consembly To Be Set Up For Framing Constitution Bill

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 6 (API): The Draft Covenant embodying the constitutional proposals announced by His Highness the Maharaja on Sunday last with clarifications obtained yesterday was placed before the Central Body of the Praja Parishad when it met here this evening to approve of the Draft. The Preamble of the Covenant acknowledges the Sovereignty of the people and says, "whereas the Maharaja is of the opinion that all power emanates from the people and whereas His Highness wishes now to establish full responsible Government under the Aegis of the Maharaja within the Indian Union", the following points are agreed to between the Maharaja and the Kolhapur Praja Parishad:—

An Interim Ministry of eight consisting of a Prime Minister to be appointed by the Maharaja, four ministers from the Praja Parishad and three existing ministers will be set up.

The Prime Minister will preside over the Cabinet and take part in the discussions but will have no vote.

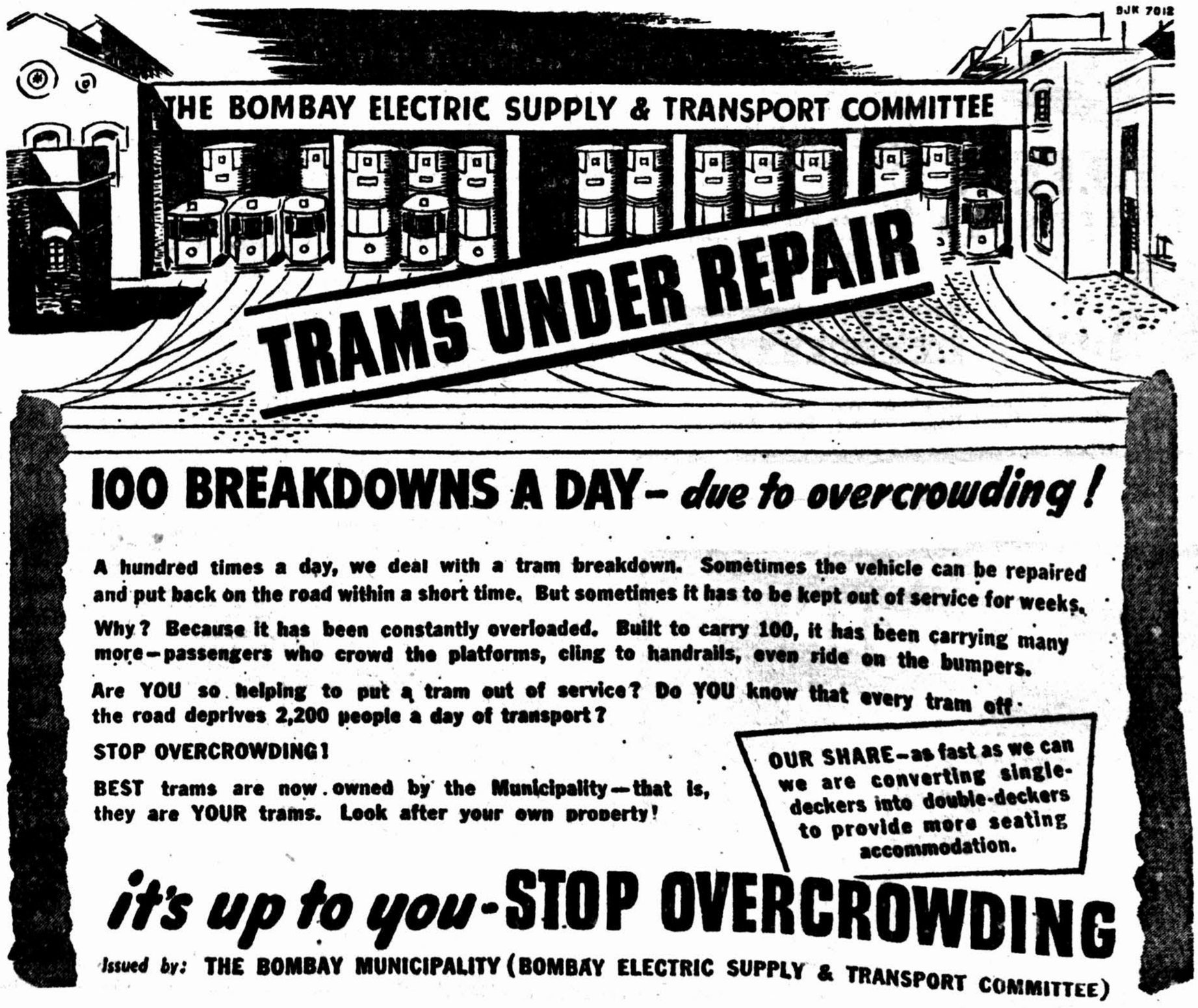
The Chief Minister will be elected by the other Ministers and will preside over Cabinet meetings in the absence of the Prime Minister and will be the leader of the Assembly.

The Cabinet will function on the basis of joint responsibility.

A Constituent Assembly consisting of elected representatives of the Legislatures elected under the franchise proclaimed on the Dusserah Day will be set up to frame the Constitution Bill on the basis of responsible Government under the Aegis of the Maharaja which will be formulated by His Highness when assented to by him.

The Covenant also lays down that after the election of the new Legislature His Highness will call upon the leader of the Majority Party in the Prathinidhi Sabha to advise and assist in the formation of the Ministry.

Except for matters specified in the Covenant as matters within the Jurisdiction of His Highness—in respect of which certain powers have been reserved for him—the administration of the State shall be in the hands of the Government of Kolhapur.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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INDIA IN AUSTRALIA: AMARNATH THE INDIAN BRADMAN: FAULTY BATTING ORDER: GREATER OPPORTUNITY TO BOWLERS: STRONGEST OPPOSITION: AQUATICS TO THE FORE: ATHLETICS IN DOLDRUMS: TENNIS STARS TO VISIT INDIA

India has done fairly well in Australia so far. Indeed, they have fared much better than was expected from them, after Vijay Merchant, Rusi Modi, Mushtaq Ali and Fazal Mahmood cried off. Upto now they have remained unbeaten, despite the fact that the Indian team is led by an inexperienced Captain, most of the players have not settled down yet, our batting order is still in the formative stage, our fieldsmen have yet to find fixed places for themselves and, most important of all, most of our batsmen and bowlers have still to get into their strides. Then experience will help them to make the best of every occasion.

Nevertheless, it is highly creditable on the part of Amarnath and Co., to reach a stage where they were in a position to inflict a defeat on the Champion State, Victoria, Rain intervened to force an indecisive result.

AMARNATH, THE INDIAN BRADMAN.

Of all our players, Amarnath has covered himself with glory. To score three centuries including a double, in successive innings is no mean achievement. But he did it against heavy odds and in most depressing circumstances. Anybody with less courage and grit would have failed miserably. But Amarnath rose to the occasion every time and played a real Captain innings to save his side from disgrace and complete rout.

By this time he has hit up 466 runs in 4 innings without losing his wicket twice. His performances were by no means dour or stodgy. He attacked the bowling in masterly fashion and earned well-merited applause from all quarters. His display at Melbourne, where he knocked up an unconquered 228, the first double century for his team, has been described as one of the finest ever seen on that ground. He is being called the Indian Bradman in the Kangarooland.

FAULTY BATTING ORDER

The only other batsmen who have created a good impression are Vinoo Mankad and Vijay Hazare. But the others, with the exception of Sarwate, have failed hopelessly. This may be partly due to the wrong batting order. Amarnath appears to be trying everybody to fit in the early positions. It is certainly a very difficult proposition for him to find out suitable men at the eleventh hour. But to send in Khandu Rangnekar at the fall of the first wicket was the height of indiscretion. I hope Amarnath would be more careful in future in chosing his order.

Now that Vinoo and Sarwate have done well as opening batsmen, he should stick to them and follow them up with himself. Hazare and Kishenchand. Probably Ranvirsinghji will solve this problem for the Indian skipper by taking up the third place. There is however no reason now for Amarnath to take up so low a rank as the seventh.

GREATER OPPORTUNITIES TO BOWLERS

In the attacking department Mankad alone has proved successful. He may be depended upon to worry the Australian batsmen to the utmost. Amarnath, Phadkar and Rangachari have shown themselves in bright colours. The others have yet to make their presence felt. The Indian Captain needs to give them greater opportunities to come into their own. Short spells of 3 or 4 overs, especially to slow bowlers cannot produce any effect.

Our fielding has been a source of constant headache to all. But to get the most from our men, Amarnath must select them judiciously for each position and keep them there. And he must be exceedingly careful in setting his field. Study of each batsman's strong and weak points should help him to use the foibles to cause his downfall.

STRONGEST OPPOSITION

By the time these lines are published India would have met the strongest attack in Australia as far as States are concerned. New South Wales boasts of the fastest trundler in Australia to-day. Lindwall is said to be faster than anybody produced in that country during the last 30 years! He will be supported by Keith Miller. Then there are Toshack, Pettiford and Johnston to cause our batsmen any amount of worry by way of breaks and spinners. It remains to be seen how our men, who are always afraid of the real speed-merchants, fare at Sydney.

AQUATICS TO THE FORE

Aquatics seem to be progressive well in our city. At the C.C.I. gala, as many as nine records were broken. Dolly Nazir, a twelve-year-old girl, established new records in all the four events she competed. If she is not pampered too much, Dolly will have a great future in the aquatic world. She did very well indeed to win the Western India Championship in 100 yards breast stroke.

Pam Ballantyne, who has now returned to India, had no difficulty in carrying away the title in 100 yards Free Style, while Miss I Soltau performed splendidly in gaining the Plain Diving Championships.

Among the men, Rajaram Sawoo the Calcutta Veteran, triumphed in three events,—100 yards Free Style, 100 yards Back Stroke and 75 yards Medley,—the first and the third being his monopoly for the last three years. Bimal Chander of Calcutta and J. J. Naigamwalla set up two new records in 400 and 200 yards Free Style and Breast Stroke respectively.

Is It True?

That Amarnath has set the Kangarooland a fire by hitting up three dazzling centuries, including a double, in successive innings, and that too, without losing his wicket?

That the Aussies are now ranking him with the Great Don Bradman for his classical displays and also for remarkable grit and courage under most adverse conditions?

That Lindsay Hassett presented the Indian skipper with a bat autographed by Victoria's team, so that he may continue his flogging operations till the end of the tour?

That the Victorian Captain presented a celluloid duck to each of those Indian batsmen who had scored a duck at Melbourne, so that their craving for duck-hunting may be satisfied?

That Rangachari is rather disappointed that he was not presented with a pair for celluloid spectacles blobs in the Victorian campaign? Clobs in the Victorian campaign?

That as a policeman, he feels that it is a serious breach of the custom and etiquette which demand a 'bakshish' for all services rendered to the public, either individually or collectively?

That Jupiter Pluvius saved Victoria from a probable defeat, because India may need his protection more often than the home team?

That the Freedom of India Athletic meet was a grand success because record-breaking feats were conspicuous by their absence?

That our athletes are steadily improving in their downward march—thanks to the immense interest taken in them by the BPOA bosses?

That several of the star athletes did not take part in the Freedom Meet as they prefer their own freedom from the local Olympian autocracy?

That Ullal Rao is busy publicising his achievements in England in the press in stead of showing them in the athletic field here?

That the public were so much interested in the Freedom Meet that they left it severely alone—even the attraction of the Cooperage bar did not help to rouse their enthusiasm?

That Shivkumar Mehta of Brother's Club earned the unique distinction of capturing 10 wickets for no run at the expense of the Parsee Gymkhana? Evidently the batsmen were watching two balls and missed the right ones!

That this bowler may be despatched to Australia immediately, with a view to strengthen India's attack hundred fold?

That the news has caused terrific jitters among the Aussies who are afraid that this prodigy may skittle them out like nine pins without the semblance of a chance?

Thus the meet was a great success from every point of view.

ATHLETICS IN DOLDRUMS

In contrast with the above, the Freedom of India Athletic Meet, organised by the B.P.O.A., was a poor show in every respect. Neither in quality nor in quantity it came up to the mark. Barring an overhaul in the 3000 metres walking race timing by R. A. Kotian, no record was shattered or touched. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Meet was poorly supported by spectators. It was evident that most of our stars are away from their best form. In fact some of them did not even care to participate in it, although I cannot understand why Ullal Rao who returned from England after a course of special training in Laughborough College recently, kept away from it. Let us hope that the Provincial Meet in January will show better result.

TENNIS STARS TO VISIT INDIA

Tennis lovers in India must have learnt with pleasure that two of the Swedish stars, L. Bergelin and T. Johansson, will tour this country in the coming cold weather. In Bombay they will take part in the C.C.I. Championship. Needless to mention, these visitors do not belong to the first grade in the tennis world. Still they are good enough to give our top-ranking players a good run for their money. Their visit will certainly give a badly-needed fillip to the game in India as a whole.

Not to be outdone by the Lawn tennis rulers, the Table Tennis bosses have invited their World Champion, Behumil Vana and wife to pay a visit to this country during this cold weather. He is likely to be accompanied by Bergmann or Andreades, two other top class players. They are sure to give us a rare treat during their sojourn here.

BATHING DIVERSITIES NO. 5

This was a belief of the Chinese mother and so she purified with Dragon's Eggs the water, for giving a bath to her child. Different races have different customs of bath. But modern living stresses most the provision of a happy and comfortable bath, and this can be achieved best with a really good toilet soap. Such a one is PREFECT TOILET SOAP.

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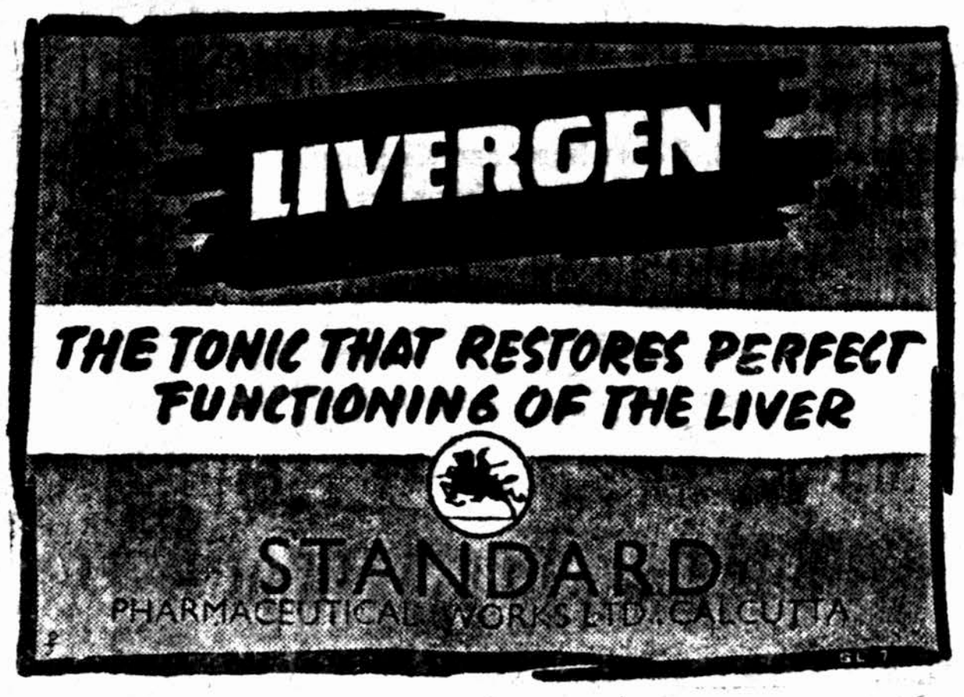


Let us talk it over—

"The eternal woman, always thinking of domestic matters", comments a war-correspondent (in his book) not about his mother or wife but an Air Hostess caught in an air-crash!

A huge aeroplane carrying him and a few others crashed killing one or two and injuring some. Those who escaped with just a bruise inquired of the Air Hostess moving amidst the ruins if she was badly hurt, to which she replied that 'she was O.K. but all her crockery was in bits'! Perhaps, the sighes over broken cups and saucers might have been ridiculous when they all had been so near death.

However, that's always how the mighty man has disparaged woman. Say, for example, a party is getting ready for travel or a picnic; the men in the group think of carrying magazines, cards, an air gun, a torch, a folding chair etc. etc. while the woman is mindful of soap, towels, spoons and a basketful of eatables and drinks. At times like these men never fail to deride women for their 'undue' anxiety over 'dispensable' trifles. But actually when the whole party encamps after a wearisome journey or tough hill-climbing, they fall upon the eats as a matter of course and are universally one in telling the poor hostess that she should have brought along this fruit tin and that extra packet of cheese!!

Down through the centuries it has been the woman's concern to see that every mouth in her home is fed. So, whether it be an old woman on pilgrimage or the modern Air Hostess, worrying over the next feed of persons in her charge, there's nothing ridiculous about it. It rather shows woman's sense of realism. After all one must agree that nothing is as real as an empty stomach!

* * *

As the crisp and dry winter gathers force, women are feverishly busy preparing masala, chili powder, "papadam" and even dehydrating a few things like grated potato, amla and raw mango if available Yes, there's rationing and country-wide scarcity, but that's hardly any excuse for the housewife worth her salt. She must have the pickles and papadam, does not matter in howsoever small a quantity, for a few feast-days of the year and for the day when a guest comes without previous intimation (as is his wont even to this day!) Then there are the kids with their fancies and the hubby with his whims! All contingencies have to be provided for.

As a small girl, I remember how women in the neighbourhood would come together of an afternoon with their rolling pins and have a go at the dough and turn out hundreds of papadam before the day was out. Never did I behold a grumpy face in that crowd, for there was always a smile in their eyes and some harmless scandal on the lips. In a place like Bombay, however, one doesn't come across such groups of simple women. At the most they work in twos or threes and I know they do not get half the fun out of this joint effort as did their mothers and grand-mothers.

* * *

An old friend, a person of 'standing' which in this place means, one who has to his credit a stay of twenty years in Bombay, tells me that there's a growing city-tendency among women of buying stuffs from shops. I thought this was a cruel one on me and I told him so! For, I never had the opportunity like others of observing and imbibing unconsciously from my mother the ways and wisdom so essential for efficient house-keeping. My wordly-wise friend assured me that he never meant to aim at me. His charge was against the educated young women of today who feel it a bother to spend their energies over such things especially when they can be obtained from the bazaar.

And what's wrong about this sane attitude? Being educated, their interests are wider than the mere home affairs. But to speak the truth, the trouble with most of us is that we don't know the technique of managing these hundred and one things. After all they do need a good bit of planning and capacity for organising effort. The modern Miss is too much occupied with the school and college to receive training from the mother and when she is thrown entirely on her own she starts groping in the dark. With the nation-wide literacy drive more and still more women will join the ranks of the educated. Will then this art of making masala, pickles and "papadam" dwindle completely from amongst us?

—Leela

Job Or Marriage?

Indian Women At The Crossroads

WHEREAS in a country like England almost 50 per cent of the total number of women are single, an unmarried woman in India is indeed a rare phenomenon. Sita's conception that a "woman her home with her wedded lord doth make" has taken firm hold of the Indian mind, and marriage for a girl is regarded as the career in life—the career that leads to her truest fulfilment.

True it is, that 90 per cent of Indian women have to slave for the bare necessities of life to support husband and home, but then it is a question of economic stress—or shall we say, Hobson's choice with them. In fact, the pernicious system of child marriage is much more deeply rooted amongst these poorer classes, and is responsible for a woman changing hands even before she reaches the age of discretion.

But then there is the other 10 per cent that comprises the middle class of Indian society. Amongst them, there were, until quite recently, hundreds of young girls, who were jealously guarded—nay stifled—in the conventional atmosphere of their homes. For them it was not customary to go out in search of work—marriage was their only goal! And then came World War II and the economic crisis in India and it proved a veritable boon to them, bringing as it did in its train revolutionary changes in the fabric of Indian society.

For the first time they came forward in their thousands to join the Women's Auxiliary Corps and the other allied organisations, as also for work in government offices and commercial establishments nay, in fact, they took their place in the business life of the city. This not only gave them a chance to assert their freedom from dependence on male members of the family, but it also brought home to them the fact that they were capable of work other than breeding and rearing.

Sudden Change

Now that the war is over they once again stand at the cross-roads. Many of their rosy dreams have met with disappointment. The wartime organisations have been disbanded and there has been retrenchment in Government offices. Many have either been thrown out of employment or have been forced to accept jobs in civilian offices as secretaries, stenographers and typists on vastly smaller salaries. They have tasted of the fruits of money, their salaries during the war often enough helped to augment a husband's meagre income or was the sole means of their livelihood; and in desperate financial difficulties as they are, several of them are prepared to do any job whatsoever, on no matter how small a salary, to keep the pot boiling.

All this makes one wonder. Has the institution of marriage been discredited in the eyes of these girls who are prepared to face so many hardships? Will they be able to hold their own against all odds or will they be forced to return to the sacred precincts of their home, to live there once again their caged lives?

Whatever the outcome, however permanent the change might be one thing in my opinion seems almost certain—that it can, in no way deter them from getting married. For in India at least, a married girl enjoys a status that is seldom accorded to the office girl or the careerist. The latter is in many cases regarded with suspicion by the in-laws of the male, as somebody who might exert undue influence in his life, if she is unmarried.

And this is particularly true as far as nursing, that noblest profession for a woman, is concerned, very few unmarried young girls and that, too, hardly of the right type come forward to join its ranks in this vast land of ours. Nay, often enough the nurse is regarded by the prudish, orthodox, old women as a mere good-time girl, hardly fit enough to be associated with their daughters-in-law, or daughters, who have acquired the much-valued dignity of staid matrons.

The Indian woman has always been more of a clinging vine than her blustering Western sisters—indeed half of her charm lies in that—and it is not in her nature to cut herself adrift from home interests. Indeed, in spite of her more advanced views, if it be a choice between job and marriage, circumstances and inclination will, despite changing conditions, weight the scales heavily for marriage.

Career And Marriage

But another thing, too, seems to be equally certain. The revolt of Indian womanhood against the shackles of social inequalities, such as polygamy and property inheritance which has been gathering momentum during the past few years, and which has been fed by the good work done by their leaders has made it next to impossible for them to return to the tyranny of enforced male domination.

By Perin Dhondy

A number of articles have been received in response to our invitation for contributions on this subject. Perin Dhondy rightly observes here that in India there should be no conflict between job and marriage. On the contrary they will have to go hand in hand. The real problem in this country seems to be how best to create such families of two earning persons held together by mutual love, each partly depending upon the other.

We hope to publish a few more articles on this subject.

In fact, it seems most likely that marriage and a career will have to go hand in hand as far as the Indian woman is concerned. The growing scarcity and unreliability of domestic help cannot affect her to the extent that it does her western sister to-day. She has been trained from her earliest years to look after the home entirely by herself. Even whilst at college, whilst studying maybe for the M.B.B.S. or B.A. examination, she was expected, when she returned home to help with the food, attend to her little brothers and sisters, and in general, perform the tasks of a housewife.

Besides this, in spite of the fact that the joint family system has been gradually breaking up of late years, the young Indian married woman has, in most cases one of her relatives or in-laws staying with her—or rather with whom she stays—and particularly in these times of housing-shortage! In her charge she very often leaves the baby and the lighter tasks of the household. The mother-in-law complex, so common amongst European girls is unknown to her, and the old lady, who has an important hand in the bringing up of the grand-child is more than willing to undertake her task!

Real Difficulty—Baby!

Her difficulty, however, lies in a direction utterly unknown in England where the creche system is so common—in fact, during the first year after her child's birth, when she is weaning it. One has often enough heard the pathetic stories of working mothers in India, who in the past have been forced to keep their children quiet by drugging them whilst they go for work. To-day, maternity benefits and a few creches in mills have made these occurrences very rare. But certainly not to the extent they should. Municipal teachers have very often been forced to return to work when their children are hardly six weeks old. Occasionally they have to go to the suburbs, leaving the child miles behind them. "The situation becomes impossible," one of them told me, "and I have been forced to abandon my job."

But marriage has many other manifold attractions for the Indian girl that outweigh these difficulties. The life of the average business girl who is thrown on her own resources in a big city like Bombay is far from being a bed of roses. There are very few organisations in the city which cater for the needs of the business girl—in fact, the Y.W.C.A. is probably the only one of its kind at present, and to secure accommodation in its hostel is a task indeed! Private nurses, too, find that they are severely handicapped for lack of proper housing quarters and a telephone of their own.

Nor are the average earnings of a working-girl lucrative enough to encourage her to stand on her own feet. Although the possibilities of a career are many, few venues of escape have been definitely blazed!—and these, too, have little security attached to them! The teacher of a secondary school, even if she be a graduate or a B.T. and even if she has spent the best years of her life specialising in her profession gets a basic pay of approximately Rs. 80/- a month. Most of it has to be paid for her board and lodging, leaving her with a small pittance of Rs. 5/- for her personal expenses. The attraction of marriage as an escape from the necessity of earning her living is not so obvious in her case, for at most her husband, one of the hard-worked, pathetic middle classes can like her, secure no more than Rs. 100/- a month.

Pooling Of Resources

But marriage for her might mean a joint pooling of their combined resources which, with proper co-operation, might go a long way. Indeed, accustomed as she is to the joint family system—that typical feature of Indian social life—she definitely knows how to make slender resources meet with expenses. In fact, she can do this much more effectively as a wife than as a tenth-rate member of a family which has been accustomed to give precedence to the brothers!

The problem, then, before the country, to-day seems to be, how best to create such families of two earning persons held together by mutual love

(Continued On Page 21)

WOMEN'S PAGE

Keep Away The Blues!

Do you know that flowers can keep away the blues? Imagine for a while, you are dog tired, working and sweating the whole day. Madame slumber is in no mood to oblige you: nor do you feel inclined to browse through a book. All that you want to do is sit and relax but instead you start brooding over the events of the day!

In moments like these, if you see on the corner table or in the window beside you, a vase filled with flowers and ferns that undulate in the faint breeze, won't you feel the presence of joy abounding in life? So do make it a point of having some flowers in the house. Of course these days flowers, too, have become dear, but then there's such a variety of them in the market. You have only to choose according to your purse limits.

If you have a garden of your own, well and good. But don't you suppose for a minute, milady, you can have them at any moment you fancy! "Never pluck them when the hot sun is on the flowers." Visit the smiling flower bed when the morning due is thick on them or in the evening before it is dark. If flowers are required for use next morning, loosely cover them in a damp tissue paper or piece of muslin and leave them in the open. Before filling the vase, add a few drops of lime to the water. That will help to prolong their life. Do not forget to give them a change of fresh water every day. Place the vase in such a place that the sun rays won't fall on them. They also need protection from gusts of wind since they are no longer in their natural surroundings.

If your love for flowers is so much as to bring them over from long distances (covered by train or car journey) then there's nothing like aspirin for reviving their bloom. Add a dash of it to the water and stand them up to their necks in this mild solution.

Last but not least, if on any day you do not get flowers of your choice, try fill up the blank in the otherwise well-arranged room by keeping ferns, decorative leaves or even cacti (there is a bewildering variety of them!) in a flower pot. Bet, they will make a worthwhile change. Besides these last much longer too. So it's up to you!

SALES TAX

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SALES TAX By D. P. Madon Advocate (O.S.), Selling Agents The Progressive Corp. Ltd., Price Rs. 3|12|-.

This is an excellent book on the Bombay Sales Tax Act. The commentary is both lucid and exhaustive The Sales Tax has been in operation in other provinces and the author has incorporated all the decisions on the subject of the Courts of those provinces The Sales Tax Rules have been appended and have also been referred to in the commentary under the appropriate sections The author has done his best to make the book useful not only to the lawyer, but also to the Sales Tax Department as well as the dealer A separate introductory chapter of 45 pages entitled "The Dealer and the Sales Tax" will furnish valuable guidance to the average dealer who is unable to understand the technical language of the Act itself but who wishes to be told what are the obligations the Act imposes upon him. With regard to the Press-notes issued by Government purporting to declare that only registered dealers could charge tax from the public the author considers the relevant sections and boldly points out in his Preface that a critical study of the Act does not lend any support to this view He says, "There is no section in the Act which permits the dealer to recover the tax from the public The rules made under the Act also do not anywhere authorize the dealer to do so" It is a pity that the Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Act 1947 passed as a result of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee set up by the Government could not be incorporated in the body of the main Act as it was gazetted when the book was already in the Press. The Amending Act has, however, been appended and each section of it has been exhaustively commented upon. The author has placed before the public a very useful work indeed.

J. R. V.

New Angle In Education

ADVENTURES IN EDUCATION: BY K. L. SHRIMALI, PUBLISHED BY THE VIDYA BHAWAN SOCIETY, UDAIPUR. PRICE RS. 3/-.

This is a thought-provoking book It is an account, given in a lucid engaging style, of the various educational experiments conducted at a progressive school, started in Udaipur in 1931. This school, the Vidya Bhawan, had to struggle against traditional prejudice and ignorance. It was the firm belief in the new angle necessary in education and the spirit of adventure which prompted the directors of the Bhawan that have made the experiment successful.

Mr. Shrimali the head of the institution, narrates here in detail what the adventures are. Dr. Zakir Hussain who has written a foreword to this book found that there was a sound technique behind the adventures behind the new methods in education, like the group system, the open air session, the new approach to the teaching of religion and various other devices which have made the Udaipur experiment successful and worthy of imperative study by our teachers. Dr. Hussain Hopes it would urge educators to proclaim that 'the child and the youth are humanity in the making and are entitled to all reverence"

In order to appreciate the experiment and to emulate it, must not the educators be of a different mould? The chapter on "Education of teachers" indicates what that mould should be. In its four pages are crowded an account of what has been achieved in the training of teachers at Udaipur and what it is hoped to achieve.

At Udaipur they have said farewell to "Traditional Education." It did not cultivate a problem consciousness among pupils, "Ready answers were presented to stated problems." It was academic and static. The new education is based on "individual experiences." It lays emphasis on the human relationship between the teacher and the taught. In the old system fear and punishment were necessary weapons for breaking the will of the child.

Progressive education "believes in giving freedom to the child and yet in maintaining an ordered community life by employing the method of social control and self discipline."

To the reviewer comes a disturbing thought. How far will it be possible to introduce this new education in those factories containing often a thousand souls, which we call our high schools. There is no doubt, however, that it will have to be done.

L. G. KHARE.

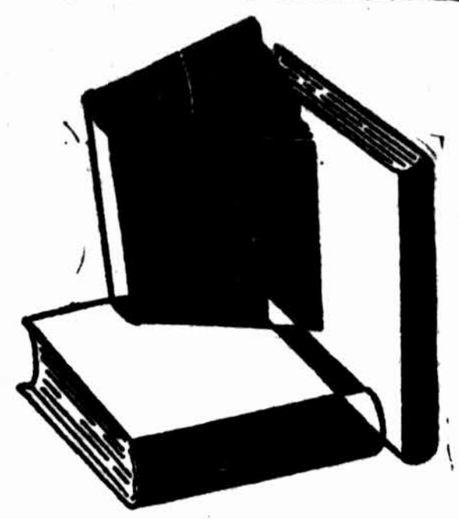
PUJA NUMBERS

India's freedom is naturally the theme-song of the special Puja numbers this year. All of them are sumptuously produced and provide a feast of good reading for the festive season.

The AMRIT BAZAR PATRIKA Puja number, as usual, contains a vast variety of articles ranging from gay to the grave. The galaxy of contributors contains well-known writers like Krishnalal Shridharani, Syud Hossain, G. L. M., Nandlal Chatterjee and others. Humorous skits and cartoon strips are the forte of the Patrika and they have an unfailing appeal for the Puja.

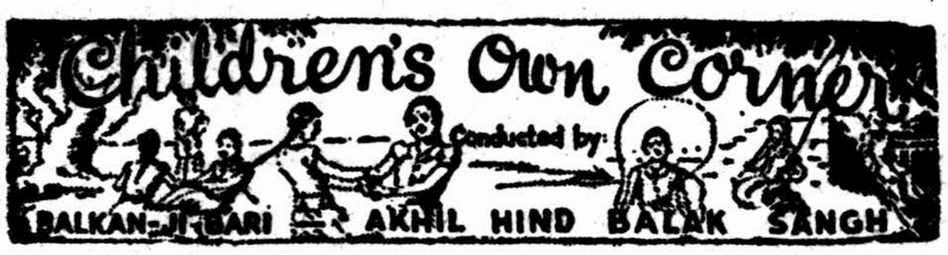
The HINDUSTHAN STANDARD Puja Annual leads off with a translation of Tagore's story "Trespass" which is beautifully illustrated. Among the notable articles are a poem by Nicholas Roerich, "Non-Violence in Practice" by J. C. Kumarappa, "Exchange of Populations" by K. C. Ghosh and "Language in India and Indian Unity" by S. K. Chatterji. The three art plates by Nandlal Bose, Vinayak Masoji and B. Mukhopadhyaya respectively add to the attraction of the number.

The ORIENT ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY has always been distinguished for its good get-up and topical features. Its Puja number, though more modest than the two above, has an excellent blend of articles, sketches, poems and photographs which appeal as much to the eye as to the mind. Among the contributors are Pothan Joseph, C. R. (with a story), Amiya Chakravarty and others. The cover with the tricolour on the Red Fort and Gandhiji's photo is striking.



THE REWA STATE DIRECTORY

"Rewa State Directory and Who's Who" contains exhaustive information about this Central India State. Prefaced by geographical details, the publication affords us, in quick succession, a variety of information concerning the agriculture, archaeology, climate, history, education, civil service and places of interest in Rewa. The industrial possibilities of the State are very well indicated. The information given under the sections, educational, medical and health, and newspapers, is perhaps the least encouraging of all the items included in the covers of the book. Details of the State's post-war plans for the improvement of education, agriculture, etc., are included. There is a 'Who's Who" and a Glossary at the end. The price of the book is Rs. 5/- per copy, and copies may be had of the author Mr. K. M. Saksena, Fort Road, Rewa C. I.



Santokh and his father were walking from the station to their new country home after a busy morning in town. The weather was very warm and the sun shone down with more than its usua heat. Just as they were beginning to realize that they were tired, they came to a nice cool piece of woodland.

"Let's stop here and rest under the trees, where it is shady and comfortable", said his father.

They watched the clouds, through the openings among the branches, and saw a squirrel scampering lightly from limb to limb. Many different kinds of birds were there; one little songster was pouring out sweet music.

"If we sit very quietly we may see some of our friends who are not as easy to meet as the squirrel up there", said his father.

* * *

Suddenly Santokh was bending forward, listening eagerly.

"What do you hear?" asked his father.

"I don't know. It's over there in the grass just a little distance away".

"We can go over very softly and see what it is"

When they came to the place there sat a baby bird, scarcely able to hop.

"Oh, let us take it home" cried Santokh. Isn't it a pretty thing!"

"No! No!" warned his father, "Don't even touch it!"

"Why not?"

"Well, to begin with, it doesn't belong to us. Step back, and let us sit here, very still, and see what happens"

* * *

They sat without moving almost hidden in the grass, and watched eagerly. Suddenly, with a flutter of wings, came a mother bird, a squirming worm in her bill. The little baby bird they had been watching opened its mouth very wide and away went the worm. Away went the mother bird, too,—for another worm! The baby bird sat contentedly sunning itself in the grass

"You see, the little bird belongs to the mother bird", said the father.

"How does she know where it is? If I took it home she might think it was lost". suggested Santokh.

"Oh, no, the creatures of the woods are very careful with their young".

"We can watch the mother bird and see where she goes. This little fellow may have been the first one to hop or fall out. If there are others, the mother will take food to them also"

"Oh, there she is", whispered Santokh.

* * *

They watched the mother fly to a tree near by.

"Sure enough", answered his father. "There is a nest up there, and she is taking food to the rest of her family. How distressed she would be to come here and find this venturesome little fellow gone! You see all of these birds belong to the woods and this baby belongs to its mother. If we took it home we should have to keep it shut up and that is not a natural life for little birds like these. They live not only on seeds but on insects which they find on the trees and in the fields. They are very happy and do a great deal of good to our crops"

"I didn't think about that", said Santokh. "Could we find this place again, do you think? I should like to see our little bird when it is grown and can fly"

"I'm sure we could find the place again, though we probably shouldn't recognise our bird even if we saw it", answered his father. "But anyway, it has been fun to have this little visit with the family"

They stood up to go.

"Good-bye, little fellows", called Santokh as they walked on.

* * *

When a child is born in America, the proud parents hope it will grow up to be President. In Europe they hope it will grow up. And in India?

* * *

We feel sorry to announce the death of two Balkan-ji-Bari workers, one of Shri Kishenchand Tirathdas Khatri "Bewas", the premier poet of Sind, who was President of the Larkana Unit and the other of Shri Pandurang P. Koppikar, enthusiastic Secretary of the Talmaki Wadi Unit. May their souls ever rest in Peace!

Children on the sea-shore

* * *

Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari was visited by Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, who gave the children a talk on the 'Bari' movement; arranged an educational visit to Trombay, where the boys and girls camped in the spacious bungalow of Seth Jayantilal Tribhuvandas, had variety entertainment and games in the garden, and visited the Reserve Fleet Area of the R. I. N., where Lt. J. D. Cooper, Officer Commanding, Coastal Forces, spent some time with them; children participated in the Poornima Programme of the Bombay Radio Club; organised the monthly Parents' Day under the presidentship of Shri B. I. Joshipura.

* * *

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. etc

Dada will be pleased to hear from any of his sisters and brothers!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers entering the Reserve Fleet Area of the R. I. N. at Trombay.

Kathakali: Kerala's Own Dance Art

By A. V. Pandit

Literally translated Kathakali means "Story-play". It is like a drama, in that it is the narration of a story in the form of a drama. But it is unlike the drama, in that it is a dumb show so far as the actors in the play are concerned.

The theme of the story set to music is recited by special singers, and the actors represent the story entirely by gestures, poses and facial expressions. The technique of these gestures and poses is so highly complicated that it takes a comparatively long time for a person to acquire proficiency in it. A Kathkali dancer has to memorize and practise twenty-four root-mudras, nine movements of the head, eight glances of the eye, six movements of the eyebrows, four postures of the neck and sixty-four other movements of the feet, heels, toes, ankles, knees, thighs, waist, sides, arms elbows, shoulders, wrists, palms, lips, nose, chin, cheeks and eyelids.

Thirty Varieties

There are as many as thirty varieties of dances in Kathakali all based on a sound knowledge of the rhythmic laws of the physical movements. To people in the modern sophisticated age, some of the steps in the Kathakali dances are apt to seem somewhat uncouth and primitive. This is due to the fact that in Kathakali dances emphasis is laid not so much on beauty or grace as in Western dances, but on vigour and strength.

Gesture-Language

Kathakali is not merely an interpretative dance, but also a highly descriptive and realistic one. The peacock dance in Kathakali is specially noteworthly as a truly wonderful portrayal of the bird in all its moods and movements. The impressive majesty as well as the notorious vanity of the peacock are imitated to perfection. All the subtle emotions that flit across the mind of the bird, all the thrills it experiences are imitated and interpreted by the Kathakali dancer with amazing realism.

The system of gestures or mudras elaborated by Bharata the reputed author of Natya Sastra, is followed to a greater or less extent in the several styles of Indian dancing. But the Kathakali mudras are more numerous and in some cases are more suggestive than those of Bharata. In fact, the Kathakali mudras are so exhaustive that such profound and long stories as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata can be successfully intepreted by its gesture language. Below is a moderate list of the objects for which there are mudras in Kathakali.

A Scene From Ramayana
(Posed by the pupils of Kalakshetra, Adyar)

Gods, Goddesses and Devas; and Gandharvas; Kinnares and Kimpurushas, Vyasa, Narada and Agastye; sun, moon add stars; earth, sky and ocean, clouds, thunder and lightning; rain, storm and wind; fire, water and air; man, woman and child; friend, foe and lover saint and sinner; teacher, labourer and warrior; trees, flowers and lands; birds and animals; valley and mountains; hatred, anger love, jealously, affection, aspiration, devotion and worship; subtlety, cunning and greed; birth, growth and death; concentration and contemplation; description of scenes and incidents; soliloquy and conversations; persons and their characters. Even verbs, nouns and prepositions have their appropriate mudras.

Grotesque Make-Up

Make-up and mask are of such great importance in Kathakali that there are men exclusively specializing in them. The makeup usually consists of a white outline or chutty, made of rice paste and done in relief on the sides of the face ear to ear The face within the outline is painted red, black or green according to the characters. The painting enhances the effect of the facial expressions. Judged from purely aesthetic standpoint, it must be admitted that the combined effect of the white chutty and the deeply-painted face is rather grotesque.

It is well, therefore, that women characters do not have this make-up. But there is one peculiar, and I may say absurd feature in the make-up of the women characters. There are no female Kathakali dancers, and the men who play the women's roles come padded with artificial busts whose extremely uninspiring sight is inflicted on the audience by their complete exposure. It is gratifying to find that certain troupes have recently taken to the practice of covering the busts.

A Kathakali proceeds in the following manner: first, there is the announcement, long before the show, by a deafening beat of chendai. This announcement technically called kelikottu, fulfils the function of advertisement. Then comes the todayam and the nandi. After these the hero makes his entrance with all his gorgeous and entrancing paraphernalia. The ceremonious entrance of the hero is called purappadu. This item sometimes also occurs in the middle of a play.

The purpose of parappadu is to create in the minds of the spectators reverence and a sense of epic atmosphere. After purappadu there is a musical item called melappadda. Then at about 9 p.m. the play proper begins and lasts throughout the night, and in some cases for a series of nights. Two musicians, of whom one is the chief, sing the theme and the nute actors render the drama in mudras. In between the dancing of each foot of the song, there is a course of mere dance called kalasam, a proces similar to the one seen in the mautch.

Kathakali requires no unity or rasa any any part of any puran can be played beginning and ending anywhere the players choose. Actual death on the stage is prohibited by Bharata; but Kathakali does not discountenance it. There are some other fundamental differences which distinguish Kathakali from Bharata Natya especially in the matter of mudras. To the modern recreator of Hindu classic dance, Kathakali, however, has its own interest.

INDIAN WOMEN AT THE CROSSROADS

(Continued From Page 19)

without financial motives. How can women, living in the midst of the changing shifting Indian scene be given equal opportunities with men, to acquire wealth and to take to profitable work. The Government has set up vocational training centres for demobbed personnel of the W.A.C.I.

But some of the courses at these centres train women for professions, which in India would at best be precarious—and particularly so for married women. Beauticians and hairdressers need considerable capital at the outset, and it is not likely enough that there will be a great demand beyond the few large cities for their services.

No, the great need in India for women who wish to combine marriage and a career, lies not in the offices where they will have to stand in unhealthy competition against men but in the professions which are essentially women's province—like primary education, social work, nursing and midwifery (particularly in a country where the majority of women refuse to be treated by a man doctor),—careers that will enable them to devote at least some of their time to home interests.

Wanted—Nurses And Teachers

India needs nurses and teachers by thousands. There are hardly 7,000 'sisters of mercy' and 2,000 women doctors in this vast land of forty crores teeming with disease and poverty, and hardly 2,000 primary women teachers in the entire Bombay Presidency (the most literate by far!). It is a notorious fact indeed that nurses have very long hours of heavy work, few amenities and disgracefully small salaries and that teachers are offered salaries that would embarrass a bearer or a sweeper in a large town. But the recent wave of mass-strikes by women in protest against their abominable conditions, has led the authorities to become awake to the situation; and the Sargent Report and Bhore Committee have made recommendations that will make these professions more attractive.

In fact, if many more such women will come forward, part-time nursing can be organised even in India. Montessori teachers may be able to take classes for half the day, and doctors might be able to attend to maternity clinics alternately in the week—thus devoting some of their time at least to their profession right through their married lives. There is a lamentable tendency among so many educated Indian women, who could fill these posts creditably to fritter away their time, dancing, smoking and drinking in clubs, when they could easily help their sisters to solve their problems.

The conventional theories of feminine behaviour and modesty which make a life of activity and energy unwomanly, too, have led many a middle class matron of advanced years, who is no longer burdened with the care of children, to stay at home. Social work would indeed be the panacea for their difficulties. The toiling millions of Indian women live in the villages, far from the reach of younger women who have double responsibilities at home.

Hitherto, social work in India has been something of a charity bestowed on poverty-stricken, ignorant, oppressed individuals, by a few kind women in the town. But it can be definitely converted into something of a career for these older women based on modern scientific approach, and sponsored by the Government.

And so on and on. The possibilities are many, and the problems that confront the middle classes of to-day will with widespread education in the future, be those of the inarticulate ignorant masses of India. Indian women have fought long for their rights and have fought hard, and their hard earned triumphs should not make them oblivious to their gigantic responsibilities, not only to their homes, but to their country as well.

Bridge Notes

WINNING CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Since it proved impossible to make 11 tricks, there was a warm argument. Said South, with both some heat and justice. "I passed originally. I bid only one heart in response to the double. I certainly had a good hand... not too far from an opening bid. I couldn't bid less than three diamonds But you should have passed"

Said North reasonably, "Well, that is true but I was afraid your skip bid might be a fake suit and that you were preparing to show spade support, meanwhile making a bid you did not intend me to pass"

There was much more discussion of these points, but the big error of the bidding was never mentioned. It was North's choice of a double as his first call. An informatory or take-out double needs about three and a half high card tricks—but these do not always justify a double North needed a full free bid from South to have any hope of game; his suit was strong enough not to make an overcall particularly risky He should have been content merely to bid one spade

Take away one of North's clubs and give him the heart jack instead. Then, even if he did not have the spade jack a double would be the proper bid. With this hand it is important to encourage partner to bid, and perhaps it may be important to play at South's best suit rather than North's. Most experts who have a good suit of their own double only to show a hand stronger than North held But with a weaker hand they may double to get partner's best suit. because of such hands a double may be safer than an overcall.

Both sides vulnerable.
East dealer.
Match point play.

NORTH
♠ K Q J 4 3
♡ 8 5
◇ A K 9 2
♣ 9 7

WEST	EAST
♠ A 9 8 2	♠ 10 6 5
♡ A 7 6	♡ J 9 3 2
◇ 4 3	◇ 8 7
♣ A Q J 5	♣ 8 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ K Q 10 4
◇ Q J 10 6 5
♣ K 10 8

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1♣	Dbl.
Pass	1♡	Pass	1♠
Pass	3◇	Pass	4◇
Pass	5◇	Dbl.	All Pass

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Calling Mahatma Gandhi!

Calling Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru!

Calling Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel!

Calling Bombay Premier Mr. B. G. Kher!

Calling Bombay's Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai!

Calling Bombay's Inspector General of Police!

Calling the Commissioner of Police of Bombay City!

Calling the President and other members of the B.P.C.C.!

Calling the Mayor of Bombay!

Calling the Sheriff of Bombay!

Calling all men of goodwill, calling all those who believe in peace, calling all those who want the vicious chain of communal violence to be broken!

Here is the news—

BOMBAY, Thursday.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE CONFIRMED TO-DAY THAT THEY HAD GIVEN PERMISSION TO THE RASHTRIYA SWAYAM SEVAK SANGH TO HOLD A RALLY ON DUSSERAH DAY WHILE THEY HAD REFUSED PERMISSION FOR A PEACE PROCESSION ORGANISED BY WRITERS AND ARTISTS TO BE TAKEN OUT THROUGH THE CITY ON THE SAME DAY.

—Free Press Bulletin.

Other papers, please copy. Let All-India Radio broadcast it to every corner of the country and to the whole world....

Premier Or Police?

Mahatma Gandhi has repeatedly asked the people to mobilise the Army of Peace to put down the riots and to recreate an atmosphere of goodwill, like the "Shanti Sena" of Calcutta which was inspired and organised during the Mahatma's stay in the capital of Bengal. Presumably the Police bosses of Bombay don't follow the Mahatma.

The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has called upon the people to come out in the open to fight the communal goondas and other disruptors of peace who, according to him, are the enemies of our freedom. But law and order is a provincial subject and the Police Commissioner is not expected to read the statements and speeches of Premier Nehru.

Bombay's own Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, blessed the efforts of the Writers' and Artists' Peace Committee when one of the members went to Poona to acquaint him with the proposed Peace Procession and other activities. But the Police Department of the City of Bombay seems to be completely autonomous and does not believe in taking a hint from the Premier's blessings.

The B.P.C.C. President, Mr. S. K. Patil, personally recommended the application for the first Peace Procession, the B.P.C.C. General Secretary, Mr. Silam, endorsed the application for the second Peace Procession. But even a Congress House recommendation does not seem to weigh much with the Police.

On Dusserah Day two other rallies were held with Police permission in Shivaji Park—the R.S.S. rally in the morning and the Communist Party rally at night. Neither caused a breach of peace. But it would have been just too bad if the Peace Procession of the Writers and Artists had been allowed to congregate at the same spot in the afternoon!!

Nor was this Dusserah incident an exception. On the next day permission was withheld for a peace "mushaira", also organised by the Writers' and Artists' Peace Committee. And now I hear that a programme of peace plays and songs that was to have been given by the People's Theatre in Madanpura has been banned by the Police.

We do not propose to let the matter rest here. We shall not allow the Peace Campaign which has been started in pursuance of the ideals, and in obedience to the command of, Mahatma Gandhi and Premier Nehru to be sabotaged by "pilee pugree" bureaucrats of the Police Headquarters trained in traditions of imperialist distrust of the common people. We place the matter before our leaders named above and OUR Governments. Central and Provincial for ruling and directive. We place the matter before the bar of public opinion.

The Goonda Needs No Permit!

This column has said it before and says it again that it is intolerable that while the forces of evil stalk the city, the province and the country, openly spreading the poison of hatred in every restaurant, coffee house and street corner, the forces working for peace and goodwill and unity should be hamstrung in red tape, in police permits and licenses. One should have expected that the authorities would wholeheartedly welcome and encourage every unofficial effort for the preservation of peace. Actually, far from getting help and encouragement, all such efforts are frustrated by an atmosphere of distrust and silent non-co-operation in official circles.

I suggest that the Honourable the Premier should appoint a Peace Officer for the city, who would be available for consultation by all peace workers every day, and who will have the full authority to sanction on his own and without delay, any demonstration, publication or meeting which aims at the restoration of peace and the improvement of the communal situation. And for the sake of peace, please appoint someone with imagination whose mind is free from the strangulation effects of red tape.

The emergency is not over. It will take years, possibly decades, to undo the damage that has been caused to the values of humanity by the recent outbursts of fanaticism and hate and violence. The Peace campaign has to be planned on a long-range basis.

By the way, Mr. Mayor, what has happened to your Peace Committee? Resting in peace? R.I.P.

*

Picture Of The Week" —Or "Weak"?

LIFE, the American pictorial, which would give its life for such a scoop to demonstrate to the world the hocus-pocus rampant in India, has gloatingly featured as "Picture Of The Week" in its September 15 issue a full-page photograph of Pandit Nehru with the following inscription: "HIS FOREHEAD DAUBED WITH SACRED ASHES, PANDIT NEHRU GETS A GOLDEN MACE, SYMBOL OF ANCIENT HINDU KINGS."

On the opposite page, further details are provided: "On the eve of becoming the first Prime Minister of the Hindu Dominion of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru participated in a strange ceremony in New Delhi. An order of the holy men cloaked him in silk, daubed his forehead with sacred ashes denoting his Brahmin caste and placed in his hands a 5-foot mace of solid gold—symbol of ancient Hindu kings. Once an avowed agnostic, Nehru now leads one half of a divided subcontinent that split largely over conflicts between its deeply religious Moslems and its deeply religious Hindus."

If someone had described this photo and I had not seen it myself I would have dismissed it as a fake, but, unfortunately, and to one's deep sense of disappointment and mortification, there it is—staring one in the face. The strange thing is that not only did this picture not appear anywhere in India but even the ceremony was nowhere reported.

Looking at the picture which has a weird and whiskered "sadhu" in the background, one finds a tired and unhappy look on the face of the "Hindu" Premier. It is obvious that his heart is not in the affair. He seems to have been cornered into participating in the ceremony—just as some of the modern-minded and rational bridegrooms are forced into orthodox and superstitious ceremonies at the time of their marriage. But Nehru is no ordinary man. How COULD he allow himself to be trapped into this kind of thing? Surely even the religious-minded Gandhiji could never, NEVER, allow himself to be attired and photographed thus, with ashes daubed in forehead and holding the mace of the "Hindu kings"! It must have been one of those moments of weakness when Nehru the agnostic and rationalist finds himself overpowered by his own gentle and compromising spirit.

And yet he must realise at least now how much mischief has been caused by the seemingly innocuous ceremony. His life-long rationalism has been held up to the ridicule of the world by the sensation-mongering LIFE. What is more the secular nature of the Indian Dominion has thereby been compromised in the eyes of the world. And that is particularly dangerous at this critical moment when (on Panditji's own admission) there is a deeply-laid conspiracy to betray the secular democracy of the Indian Union into a theocratic Hindu Raj.

Please be more careful in the future, Panditji. What about putting up a board reading: "SECULAR PREMIER AT WORK. SADHUS AND SWAMIS, ASTROLOGERS AND ASTRONOMERS, KEEP OUT!"

*

"The New Temple"

Apnon se bair rakhna too ne buton se seekha
Wa'iz ko bhi sikhaya jang-o-jadal Khuda ne.
Aa ghairiyat ke parde ek bar phir uthaden
Naqsh-e-due mitaden, biechdon ko phir miladen.
Sooni padi hui hai muddat se dil ki basti
Aa ek naya shivala is des men banaden.
Pathar ki moorton mea samjha hai too khuda hai?
Khak-e-watan ka mujh ko har zarra devta hai.
Shakti bhi shanti bhi bhakton ke geet men hai
Dharti ke basiyon ki mukti preet men hai.

—IQBAL.

From the stone-hearted idols you learnt to hate your fellowmen, O Brahmin!
And it was God who taught the mullah to quarrel and fight.
Come, let us once again lift the curtains of distrust,
Let us efface the signs of duality, let us reunite the estranged brothers,
The dwelling of the heart lies desolate and foresaken.
Come, let's build a new temple in this land.
Do you think, O Brahmin, God resides in these stone idols?
Let me tell you that there is divinity in every particle of the dust of my homeland.
There is peace as well as power in in the songs of men.
And mankind shall attain salvation only through LOVE.

*

Whither Muslims?

Two conferences are meeting next week to determine the future of Muslims in the Indian Union—one called by Maulana Azad in New Delhi, and the other called by Mr. Suhrawardy in Calcutta.

A reader, writing about these conferences, wants to know what I think about the future of Muslims in India.

I will tell him. The Muslims have no future in this country as Muslims! Likewise I hope the Hindus have no future AS HINDUS, the Parsis no future as Parsis, and so on. Only by merging our respective communal, religious and caste identities in a common citizenship shall we be able ever to rid our country of the thrice cursed communalism.

The best course for Muslims to-day is to stop thinking of themselves as Muslims, and to start thinking of themselves as Indians, as human beings; as workers, as peasants, as students, as craftsmen, as tram conductors or bus drivers or whatever their respective professions might be. That, in the long run, would be the strongest safeguard for them as self-respecting individuals.

For some time at least the cultural and social influence of Islam must be on the wane in the Indian Union. That is inevitable, and the result of Muslims' own unthinking support of the separatist slogan of Pakistan. In a common state the Muslims had made their own distinctive and substantial contribution to the development of a common culture. The impact of Islam was evidenced in language (not only in Urdu, but even in Gujerati and Marathi and Bengali), in dress, in social usage. By the insistence of the majority of Muslims on Pakistan, a separate Muslim state, they have dealt a severe blow to this common culture. Their own fanaticism had provoked (the by no means non-existent) Hindu fanaticism into new life and vigour. "If Pakistan is going to be a Muslim state, why should the Indian Union not be a HINDU state?" one hears so often these days.

This is a passing phase. Thanks to Gandhi and Nehru and the general non-communal influence of the Congress and other advanced political parties, the "Hindu state" idea will remain a slogan of a minority of fanatics and jingoes. But the Muslims have to reconcile themselves to losing their special economic, social and cultural privileges they had enjoyed for so long—partly as a result of several centuries of Muslim rule, partly due to the British patronage which was bestowed on the Muslims to balance the earlier patronage of the Hindus. These privileges will go and must go. You can't have your cake and eat it, too. You can't have Pakistan and also a privileged position in the rest of India.

The future of the Muslims, as individuals and as citizens seeking the fullest measure of development and self-expression, lies with the progressive forces in the country—alongside Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru and the Congress, and in economic organisations alongside the Socialists and the Communists and the trade unions and kisan sabhas. Any attempt to retain organisations OF MUSLIMS AS MUSLIMS would be fatal. For it would strengthen the counter-communalism of the Hindu fanatics and Hindu imperialists.

Will the Muslims, even now, see the blind alley into which the League has led them and retrace their steps to rejoin the common stream of Indian humanity marching along the highway of national development?

*

What Price Loyalty?

One hears a lot these days about loyalty tests to which the Muslims must submit before they are admitted to Indian citizenship or, for that matter, before they can be assured of the safety of their life and property.

It is right and proper to proclaim: Any one who owes loyalty to Pakistan instead of the Indian Union had better migrate. Sooner or later they will have to go there, anyway. If they remain and later prove to be traitors they will be duly punished.

But to make a fetish of these loyalty tests and to make them an excuse for propagating a Hindu chauvinism, to carry on a whispering campaign of slanders against proved and tried nationalist Muslims, and to defend acts of goondaism and atrocities against Muslims, is certainly not nationalism. It is the shameless imitation of the worst features of Pakistanism.

The state has a right to demand loyalty from every citizen. It is a secular state and it cannot tolerate any Leaguers who still cherish the separatist ideal of Pakistan. But equally so it cannot tolerate the protagonists of Hindu Raj. It is a democratic state and must tolerate neither the Nizam of Hyderabad nor the Maharaja of Kashmir. It must insist on democracy, the rule of the people in every state, be its ruler a Hindu or a Muslim. It is a state built by the sacrifices of freedom-loving Indians and must give no quarter to old toadies and servile lackies of British Imperialism.

Loyalty tests, by all means, but not for Muslim Leaguers ALONE but for ALL reactionaries, all enemies of freedom and democracy and progress!

*

"Kashmir Chalo"

RASHID HUSAIN and MOHAMED SAFDAR write:—

We read in last week's Last Page about your suggestion of sending an International Brigade to defend Kashmir.

We, the artistes, writers and journalists, who formed the spearhead of the peace procession on October 2nd, gave ample proof of the fact that we are not quite as decadent as the society in which we live, and that we can rise up to shoulder responsibilities when necessary.

We believe that if the rest of the Pakistan India border has to be saved from the fate of Kashmir, we must organise the kind of Brigade you suggest and join in the battle for the safeguard of democracy with pens as well swords.

The Mountbatten plan has achieved its purpose in creating a situation in India that resembles civil war.

In this situation, unless we rouse the progressive forces of Pakistan, and save her neighbours, like Kashmir, from the cancer of reaction we shall all be drowned in a civil war like the one that goes on in China.

We, therefore pledge ourselves in the name of the suffering people of Kashmir and are prepared for any assignment that may be given to us.

Let us take the Unity plays, poems, ballets of the People's Theatre to rouse the people of Kashmir and to sustain their morale in their fight against aggression.

DR. W. C. ROY'S L.M.S.
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ROYAPILLA
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CALCUTTA.
P. P. S.

Patter

Salutes In Season

By Asude

This is the salute of a Bengalee on the last day of the Season,—Vijoya Dasami Day,—falling on October 24th this year. It is a day of dole, parting, and voiceless pain.

I am not sure if you have looked at it this way, but it has always been clear to me that there are feelings, —emotions, if you will,—which are peculiar to provinces. Bengal, for instance, has not got a patch on the provinces of Behar or U.P. in the manner of ushering in the spirit of Holi,—the Indian Saturnalia.

The Spirit of Vijoya, on the other hand, has its perfect setting only in a Bengalee *ensemble*. It blends like a sympathetic chord with the musical soul of Bengal, this air of penserose quivering like far-away strains of *Puravi* heard at eventide.

The pleasures of Bengal, stricken province, are few, her pains are legion. You, citizen of a chromium-plated city of bright lights, will not feel it, what Vijoya Day means to the shabby genteel "kerani", or the dumb, driven peasant of Bengal.

This ever-suffering race wakens out of its Slough of Despond with the first sparkle of the October sun in anticipation of four solitary days of festival in the midst of a long saga of misery. It is "The Puja!", two magic words carrying enchantment to every son and daughter of Bengal.

Three days of gentle, carefree flutter, of forgetfulness, of a pageant of multi-coloured fineries and music and song,—three days of respite from the life-sentence of bondage,—and then comes the Day of Parting, Vijoya, which takes not merely the Goddess away with it, but all joy, all abandon, all Life, and sends the reveller back to his dark and daily grind.

It is a day of Ceremony,—of obeisance all round. On this day of all days, the unrepentant son has to pay literal homage to the father by actual prostration at his feet. The rest of the year, the young worthy may come home with the milk, but this evening, he has to stay at home and join the family ceremony. *Pranams* and *Ashirbad* are the order of the Day

It is a day of embraces amongst equals. Brother embraces brother, and friend clasps friend to his bosom. And then the wife,—the Bengalee wife. She is still a junior to her husband, and has to touch her lord's 'sacred" feet just like the rest of other juniors. I am, of course, talking of the home-bred variety

What hubby does in return depends on a lot of things. Her age, for instance. Sometimes, it is the conventional though warm blessing which the other juniors receive. In other cases, it takes a somewhat warmer colour. But that would be several hours later in the evening, when all is quiet on all the fronts.

* * *

I do not know where the custom sprang from. but the gods, they say, in their infinite wisdom, initiated one little ritual into the ceremony of sadness which is calculated to act as the most powerful antidote to the general air of depression. If you are a true Hindu Bengalee, you must follow it,—or be damned. You must take a spot of *Bhang*.

Now, don't run away with the notion after reading that last part that this means still another Saturnalia, and a Night of sheer debauch. Not at all. You don't have really to *drink* the stuff in the way you drink,—or have seen men drink,—a tumbler of whisky and sida. All you are enjoined to do is to have a taste of it Touch the glass with your lips. It will do.

At the same time, I should like to warn the novice against an indiscreet experiment with it. For it does not suit every stomach. I mean, any appreciable quantity of it. I had a good suck of it once. And later, I said what Poe's raven told the world. For, I saw pink frogs, and a blue moon, and a green cat.

In his "Garden of Lies", I remember Justus Miles Forman spinning his entire yarn round the fumes of the French aperitim *absinthe*. That stuff is green, too, like *bhang*. In fact, the author grew quite lyrical over it. I wonder what Forman would have done if he had come to India and had a taste of the "Green Goddess",—the name fondly given by the worshippers of this potent leaf.

* * *

With the approach of eventide, the Goddess Durga goes down into the depths of holy waters in a fanfare of tom-tom music and torchlight glamour. And on the banks of the stream stand little groups of gaily clad children tightly clutching the hands of their fathers. Through the mind of child and man run the same motif of parting and sorrow, for what has been, for what is left behind.

With the plaintive wail of the bamboo flute, the Indian sun sinks below the verge of the Indian sky all a-flush in a glory of violet and gold,—and all your world and mine throbs in a symphony of laughter and tears. The long, grey shadows of the East come creeping over the palms atop the stretch of green fields.

At this hour of reverie, remember this greeting from afar, this salutation from the heart of an exile. "In thy orisons, let all my sins be remembered." Namaskars to you all.

LETTER TO A FRIEND

By Narad Muni

ITALY, Sept. 1947.

I have not been back for nearly four years and when I was last time in India, it was 1943. I saw a few films, of course, but I do not seem to recall anything that was worth remembering during my short stay in Delhi and Bombay. I made up my mind to write this letter after my trip to Venice to the Film Festival.

They showed the 'Story of Dr. Kotnis' and 'Shakuntala', as India's choice for the festival. The Italian papers that publish a daily review of the films at the festival, had little or nothing to say so far, if there is any comment beyond the few lines given to the Dr. Kotnis film, I shall write and tell you. At first I thought of writing to you giving you my reactions to the many masterpieces I saw but then I feel that would be useless unless you see the films. Films are to be seen and however well one may write of them, it can hardly give you an impression of how visual they were. how good they were in conveying to one the impression it sought to create when one did not know the language.

Living Indian

But lately, outside the festival programmes, I have seen two films that I feel indicates partly the line we should take to make our films appeal to an audience outside India. I have seen a Mexican film called "Maria Candelaria' with Dolores del Rio and an Italian film called "Vivere in Pace", meaning to live in peace. I remember seeing Dolores del Rio nearly a quarter of a century back in 'Ramona' she is no longer the exotic youthful that the world loved. I do not know her age but I am sure so young now and when I saw her first I was quite young. Anyway, I will vote for her anyday against Hayworth, Laraine Day or any other of the screen's sexiest flossie. She is in this film an Indian girl of about twenty I believe, the daughter of a prostitute and as such shunned by all in the small village she lives

That is all, she is shunned and falls in love with a youth and they are denied a church marriage but the priest takes kindly to them and marries them and the village rises in fury and stones her dead. It has no international angle, attitude, no propagation of political theories, almost no nothing. It is a simple story the dramatic moments have not been emphasised but subdued and in the hands of most Hollywood directors it would be a flop on the studio floor or the cutting room. I have seen a few films, the few Eisensteins and Pudovkins, Maurice Stiller. Murneau Flaherty, Dreher and so forth. For sheer pictorial beauty that is sustained for almost two hours let me say straight away there is no equal I can think of.

There something more, it brings us near the lives of a people little known a humanity that is simple and primary, a love that is near, what the French call 'pudeur', chastity, perhaps. The moments of tenderness in this film have the tenderness of eyes of love. It is so near our conception of "laaj". The love of this simple youth for Maria Candelaria is without any hot moments that Hollywood is so fond of showing off, yet there is such a tenderness, such compassion, such feeling that they do not have to roll on sofas, beds or floors, or clasp, or kiss, yet one can feel its vibrancy, its depth, its colour. It is the passion of a simple people then anger, their bitterness, their religious fury, their kindness and humanity. It is strictly a film of the people with no glamour, no sex appeal in the sense the words are used and very few sets Set side by side, 'Silakuntala' would have hard times, with its stagy sets, its peacocks its zooful of animals that look doped. There is in this Mexican film a grandeur of clouds, foliage, canals full of lilies that seem to be as much of the story as the players. The story and the settings are complementary to make an unified whole that is pleasing to the senses and the eyes. To be able to translate the lives of simple people in terms of the cinema that are universal and make it thoroughly successful is an effort we might emulate without losing much time.

The Negro

The Italian film deals with the lives of the people of a small village during the German occupation. The children of a farmer while out to look for a straying pig comes upon two American soldiers in the forest. One of these soldiers is a Negro, the other white and when we see them first we find that the American is nursing the Negro who has a bullet wound in the leg. The children hide them in the cellar and slowly the entire village is on their side trying to help these two escape to the American line. The village gauleiter is busy polishing his boots while talking to the German commandant, the simple action of the cleaning of boots explains the situation. The German commandant goes into the house of the farmer and starts drinking; meanwhile downstairs in the cellar the coloured soldier has found his way to the bottles of family vino and is getting more and more drunk and making a great noise. The family in its attempt to drown the noise start a dance with music provided by tin cans and an old trumpet.

The coloured soldier finds a way out and breaks into this party to the consternation of all as there is a communal responsibility for harbouring enemies and the fun gets fast and furious. The German and the American Negro forget their differences and keep the party going till all the vino is finished and then go round the village on a mule shooting down lamps. The German passes out and the entire village moves off the next morning with the two soldiers to avoid a general slaughter by the Germans. The story does not end peacefully, the old farmer is shot by the Germans just before the Germans retreat and leave the village. It is also a simple story of simple people there are no love affairs and no walks by moonlight, no great moments because the one moment when the German and the Negro meet has been made extremely funny but it shows the humanity of the simple peasants, their defiance of Nazi authority, their friendship for all in need.

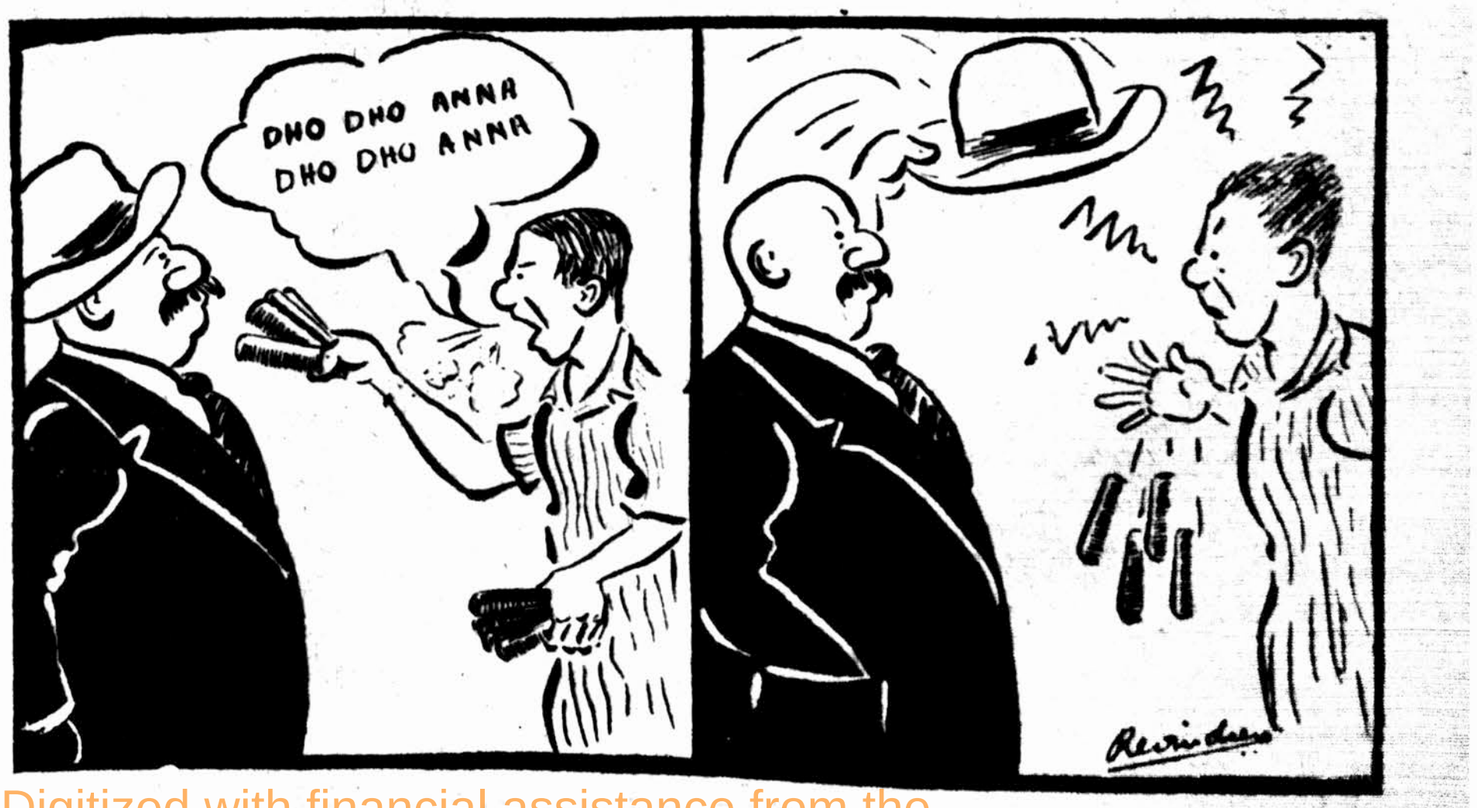
I am stressing the point of their simplicity and friendship because just before the farmer is shot, the German comandant is helped by him to escape in the same way that he helped the Americans to escape. The photography is not superlative but effective and the outdoors have been used with a success not found in Hollywood outside of coloured films.

These films make me wonder what we should do and we have to do something big and large, not merely to catch an outside market, but to catch the lives of our people in terms of the cinema and now our life is a new one. Our problems are different and varied, our outlooks our attitudes, everything has to change in the face of our new responsibilities. No power can help change it more than the cinema to teach our people, to educate them, to orientate our attitudes. Let us not produce the kind of documentaries we did during the war but what experience we missed. Our theme is truer now, it is our lives and let us use the cinema to make living worthwhile in a land that is our again.

Salutations.

A fond mother received the following letter from her son:—

"Dear Mum,—I joined the Navy because I liked the way the ships were kept so clean and tidy. But I never knew until this week who keeps them so clean and tidy.—Love, Jimmy"



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